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LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

LAYING TRACKS INTO NEW SUBWAY



Western entrance to Boylston street tube where it dips under Commonwealth avenue

ANGLO-AMERICA PEACE FIRM SAYS BRITISH PREMIER

Mr. Asquith at Associated Chambers of Commerce Dinner Declares Disruption Between Two Nations Is Unthinkable

PANAMA CANAL TOPIC

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Prime Minister and the Ambassador of the United States were the principal guests last night at the banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The Prime Minister, in speaking of the anniversary of 100 years of peace from the date of the treaty of Ghent, explained that the red letter day in the history of trade would occur on the occasion of the opening of the Panama canal.

On that occasion the British fleet would be worthily represented in American waters and the ships would be there, not as they were 100 years ago, with loaded guns, but in token of the unshakable good will between the two nations, any disruption of which was positively unthinkable.

Replying, Mr. Page declared amidst considerable laughter that he was not going to argue that the Panama canal had been built for the sake of the United Kingdom but that it was an additional pleasure to the success of the builders to know that the United Kingdom would profit by it. He would say exactly the same thing of the tariff.

The tariff was not lowered exactly in order to please the United Kingdom, he continued. It was lowered for sound economic reasons. At the same time it was undoubtedly the cause of satisfaction in the United States that the lowering would admit a greater volume of trade from the United Kingdom.

He was glad to know, he said, the President's recent message to Congress had given such intense satisfaction to the people of the United Kingdom. The President had delivered that message, not merely to please the United Kingdom, but to express the sentiment and self-respect of the people of the United States. He felt confident that the trade of the two countries would continue steadily to increase.

He desired to take the opportunity of correcting an impression which certain newspapers seemed to be under that the cabinet in Washington wished to discourage British investments in the states of Central America. That was not true. What undoubtedly was present to the government and to the people of the United States was a disinclination to encourage investments which might seem to carry with them possibility to interference in the government of Central American states.

That certainly was the policy of the United States, but it did not extend in any way to hindering purely financial investments in any part of the world and the United States itself would welcome in the heartiest manner investments in any part of America provided the provision he alluded to was respected.

TWO PARK BOARD MEN RESIGN

Robert S. Peabody and Daniel H. Peabody resigned from the park and recreation department today. It is understood that both men quit rather than to effect the recent orders of cur-

KING MAY URGE GIOLITTI NOT TO LEAVE CABINET

Determination of Premier to Resign in Face of Chamber Support Said to Result in Proposal That He Reform Ministry

RESULT IS AWAITED

BRITISH CABINET IN QUANDARY OVER PANAMA EXHIBIT

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME—Minister Giolitti's determination to resign the premiership has produced a curious condition of affairs. The Chamber is only a few months old and contains a majority of the premier's supporters. This policy has not been subjected to any adverse vote—indeed, all that has happened is that a certain number of radical deputies who are themselves insufficient to place the ministry in a minority have resigned.

It has, however, always been Premier Giolitti's policy to resign the office when difficulties begin to press upon him, and such a moment seems to have been reached now that the ringing of the bells is over for the Libyan war and the tax collector has to be called upon to provide the expenses.

The favorite for the premiership in the event of Premier Giolitti's resignation is Baron Sonnino. Signor Sonnino is a brilliant financier and would perhaps be the best man to meet the present economic difficulty.

On the other hand, he has little following in the Chamber and could not possibly hold his own if Premier Giolitti's supporters chose to turn him out. In these circumstances he has apparently advised the King to persuade Premier Giolitti to reform his ministry. If he refuses, the extraordinary spectacle will be witnessed of a minister with a majority refusing to accept office, yet not seemingly inclined to guarantee his support to anybody else.

No doubt some means of escape from the difficulty will be found. Some means are always within the reach of an astute parliamentarian, but it is rather unusual for a ministerialist who has held a minor office in the ministry, to put the cabinet in such a quandary, especially after the prime minister has so repeatedly insisted on the impossibility of any alteration in the cabinet's decision.

HOME RULE QUESTION SEEN UNCHANGED BY PROPOSALS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST—The new proposals of the prime minister respecting the home rule bill have created very little interest here, as it is not thought that they appreciably affect the question. If the six years limit is to be adhered to the Ulster Unionists will reject the proposal without consideration. On the other hand if the time limit is expunged it is

Dr. Eliot says, "Profit-Sharing is Business Aid." What business man or woman of your acquaintance has not been or is not now interested in this conception of business? This column of news was probably brought to the attention of many whom it interested by friends of the Monitor who desire to show just how their paper may benefit and serve.

R. H. WHITE AND RAYMOND BID FOR H. SIEGEL ASSETS

Prospective purchasers of the assets of the Henry Siegel Company store in Boston met the trustees, Louis A. Frothingham, C. F. Weed and C. B. Jopp, today in the directors' room of the Beacon Trust Company at 24 Milk street and made offers. Among the bidders were the R. H. White Company and the Raymond Syndicate, the former making the highest offer of 42½ cents on the \$1 on cost of the merchandise.

The meeting of trustees and prospective buyers adjourned for luncheon to reassemble this afternoon. It is expected that a confirmation of a sale will be asked for before Referee Olmstead on Saturday, the date on which the limit of time for such expires.

AID OF SERVICE BOARD IS SOUGHT BY MR. PROUTY

WASHINGTON—By practically unanimous action, the House rules committee today authorized a favorable report on the resolution of Chairman Adamson of the House interstate commerce committee, for early consideration, through a special rule, of the Sims bill repealing the tolls exemption of the Panama canal act in favor of American coastwise vessels.

That the repeal bill will be presented immediately after passage of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, late next

(Continued on page five, column one)

PLAN FOR EARLY TOLLS ACTION IS URGED ON HOUSE

Rules Committee Authorizes Favorable Report on Resolution for Consideration of Sims Bill Repealing Exemption Clause

TWO DAYS OF DEBATE

Discussion of Measure Is Expected to Begin After Close of Rivers and Harbors Business Late Next Week

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(Continued on page five, column one)

GASOLINE PRICE DROPS ANOTHER CENT; NOW AT 15

Decrease in Demand and Increase in Production Given as Cause for Reducing Wholesale Rate

Gasoline at wholesale has taken another drop. The Standard Oil Company which recently lowered its quotations from 17 cents to 16 cents further reduced its figures to 15 cents a gallon yesterday. Retailers have dropped their prices proportionately.

Consumption of gasoline has been materially lessened during the past few weeks. Production also, it is said, has considerably increased.

The Boston News Bureau says today:

"A year ago gasoline was 17 cents and threatened to go to 19, because of shortage of supplies and heavy consumption. Now the supply situation has been considerably relieved. A large increase in production has taken place in the mid-continent field, chiefly in the state of Oklahoma, and a number of new refineries have been started up. While the remarkable increase in cars, of which there are over 1,000,000 in use in the United States, has at times put a strain on gasoline production to keep pace, it is worth considering that manufacturers are constantly working toward greater car efficiency in the matter of fuel consumption. Considerably more mileage is gotten out of a gallon of gasoline than a few years ago."

DOCUMENTS IN JAPAN NAVAL CASE SAID TO BE SPURIOUS

Trial of Officers May Not Be Proceeded With in Consequence, Though Inquiry Is Credited With Revealing Corruption in Other Departments

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO—The Jiji Shimpou, the leading paper here, declares that experts who have examined the documents by which it is claimed an attempt was made to extract blackmail have declared these to be spurious. In consequence of this it is thought that the trial of the officers arrested may not be proceeded with.

On the other hand, it is said that the investigations have revealed evidence of considerable corruption in other departments. There is of course always the element of the abused spirit of bushido to be reckoned with, but in spite of this the government will probably safely weather the naval scandals.

Of course if there had been any belief that the hands of either the premier or the minister of navy were not clean,

things would have been different, but as there has never been any question of this both these ministers have had no difficulty in retaining their personal influence.

Moreover, House bill 931 was said by Mr. Bates to be unlike any measure he had ever seen come before the Legislature in that it condemned a person without hearing and then provided an opportunity for him to get a hearing under certain conditions.

In explaining the purport of the bill to the committee, Mr. Morse declared that it was aimed to place tuberculosis among the diseases classed as dangerous to the public health. This was being done, he said, partly because of a ruling in an opinion from the attorney-general that tuberculosis was not in this class.

Asked by Representative Mason, a member of the committee, if he agreed with other persons who had spoken before the committee that the state board of health was not competent to pass judgment on the question of removing tubercular patients, Mr. Morse answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Bates spoke also in opposition to three other bills before the committee which gave wide mandatory powers to the state board of health or to some other state health body which it was proposed to establish.

These measures, he said, gave wider

(Continued on page ten, column one)

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES DOWN FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

Quotations Are Reported Lowest in Years and Sailings of Three Liners in Last Half of March Are Cancelled—Grain Could Go at Two Cents a Bushel

Freight rates from Boston to Liverpool are reported the lowest that they have been in years, owing to dullness in transatlantic freight business, and sailings of three big ocean liners scheduled to leave Liverpool during the last half of this month have been cancelled.

Rates on grain are now quoted at 2 cents per bushel, from Boston to Liverpool, compared to 6½ cents per bushel at the corresponding time of 1913, and 11 cents, the record rate during the past 15 years, quoted in the fall of 1912.

Cotton can now be shipped for 12 cents per 100 pounds, compared to 25 cents at this time last year, and 40 cents during the rush season. Hay is quoted now at \$3.60 per ton, while last year it was \$4.30 and at "high water" season \$8.90.

Sack flour is now 12 cents per 100 pounds, compared to 16 cents at this time last year and 18 cents during the rush season. Provisions and packing products are practically the only commodities being shipped in normal amount.

Steamships cancelled were the Laconia

March 17, Arabic March 24, and Carmania March 31, all scheduled to sail for Liverpool. West bound passenger traffic is falling off considerably. The Alajuna, now coming to Boston via Halifax and Portland has 1040 passengers, compared to the corresponding sailing of 1913 with 1200 passengers for Boston alone.

Dealers report no grain market in England. Large amounts are being shipped from South America to England, and there is said to be a scarcity of grain in this country.

Shipments of wheat from Jan. 1, 1914 to the end of February amount to 3,270,879 bushels compared to 2,570,979 bushels during the corresponding period of 1913.

Corn however shows a falling off, only 83,902 bushels exported during the same period of this year, compared to 1,475,852 bushels at this time in 1913.

There is no question that business methods of the west have been severely discredited and that when the whole matter is finished it will not be merely the credit of certain government officials which may prove to have suffered, but that of business representatives of western nations.

B & M. ATTACHED FOR \$200,000

Henry H. Timkin of Canton, O., a holder of \$100,000 of Boston & Maine notes which matured March 2 has placed an attachment for that amount against the road in the Suffolk county registry of deeds.

GERMAN LINER HAS STOWAWAY

Fifteen days from Hamburg the Hamburg American liner Rhæta, Capt. P. H. Muetzell, reached her berth at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, about noon today with 23 cabin and 334 steerage passengers. She had a stowaway.

(Continued on page ten, column one)

SUFFRAGISTS BURN MANSION; MARY RICHARDSON SENTENCED

Woman Who Damaged the "Rokeby Venus" Is Given Six Months' Imprisonment—Structure Destroyed by Fire Is Property of United Free Church of Scotland

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The mansion at Stewarton

Ayrshire belonging to the United Free

Church of Scotland was burned last night by suffragettes, notice being left to say that the arson was a protest

against the brutal arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

This afternoon Mary Richardson,

who damaged the "Rokeby Venus,"

was sentenced to six months imprisonment at the London sessions, the judge explaining that this was the maximum sentence for destroying a work of art.

The Socialist press insists that it was intended to prepare the way for the rearmament of the artillery and the increase of the cavalry, two steps which can be taken without the instruction of a new army bill, which nobody has ever hinted at and which therefore the semi-official press need not have taken the trouble to deny.

One thing, however, undoubtedly the campaign shows and that is the unnatural uneasiness of all parties in the kingdom as to the attitude of St. Petersburg.

The judge in passing sentence declared

that the prisoner glorified in the crime.

Mrs. Richardson said that this was not so.

She considered it a great shame that she had to commit it.

The judge also declared that if the picture had been destroyed it could never have been replaced, to which the prisoner replied that Mrs. Pankhurst was being slowly killed and that her life would not be able to be given back.

WAKEFIELD PLANS OUTLAYS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Pointing to the

increase of \$45,000 in the town debt and the fact that nearly \$300,000 has been

appropriated officials say there will be an increase in the tax rate unless strict

economy is followed.

PLAYGROUND OFFICIAL NAMED

NEWTON, Mass.—Ralph W. Angier,

32 Franklin street, was today appointed

by Mayor Childs to the playground com-

munity for a three-year term. He suc-

ceeds Charles E. Gibson, who declined re-

appointment.

CANADIANS TO SPEAK HERE

Daniel M. Gordon, principal of Queens University, and Lieut.-Col. W. N. Ponton, president of the Ontario Board of Trade, speak at the Canadian Club dinner at the Parker house tonight. Edmund Bellings responds to "The President of the United States."

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Now that the "Rokeby

Venus" has been examined, the damage

to it does not appear to be excessive and

is calculated to be under £100. Miss Richard-

son's action has not, however, been with-

out its effect.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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Stefansson Expedition Hopes to Discover New Route

INDIANS URGE CONCILIATION TO SETTLE DISPUTES

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Resolution for Boards to Adjust Religious Disturbances Is Withdrawn After Discussion

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—A particularly interesting and illuminative debate took place in the imperial legislative council at Delhi recently, on a subject of special importance to the peace and good government of India. As is generally known, the Indian population is roughly speaking divided into two classes, Hindus and Muhammadans, the former outnumbering the latter by at least two to one.

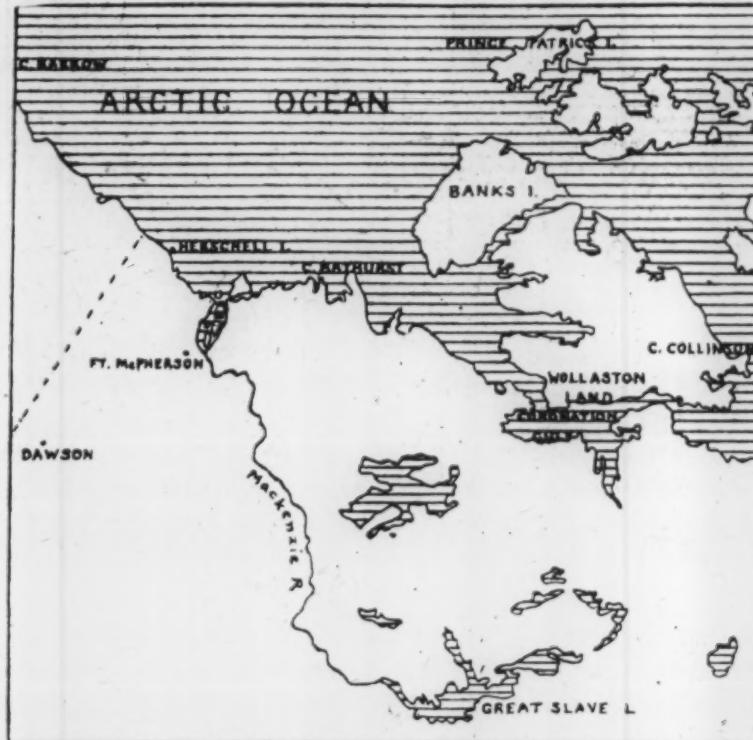
Under British rule the relations between these classes have improved, but their profound religious differences come to the surface on the occasion of their respective holy days, and frequently lead to ill-feeling and sometimes to violence.

One of the most noticeable features of the national revival in India has been the serious and sustained attempts which are being made by the leaders of the two communities to bring about a permanent improvement in their mutual relations. It is certain that India can never hope to be independent or self-governing until it is possible for Hindus and Muhammadans to combine.

The question came up lately in concrete form before the legislative council, when Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, a prominent Bombay Muhammadan, distinguished by his wealth and public spirit, moved a resolution in favor of the appointment of conciliation boards to be composed of both Hindus and Muhammadans, whose function should be to control the relations between the two communities.

In the course of his speech he said: "If the conciliation boards have been to some extent a success outside India in the composition of industrial disputes in which passions run almost equally high, I do not see why the experiment should not be tried in India for the composition of communal differences relating to the observance of ceremonies."

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy went on to say that he would cover the country with a network of conciliation boards,



Map showing scene of Vilhjalmur Stefansson explorations

instead of leaving the composing influence to work from a central body. Although he had not called these bodies arbitration boards, much of the work they would be called upon to do would be of the nature of arbitration. They would also be armed with statutory powers, but he claimed that this would not weaken the executive. The resolution was unanimously supported by all the Indian speakers, whether Hindus or Muhammadans, an exceptional display of unity for an Indian debate.

Sir Reginald Craddock on behalf of the government opposed the resolution and said it was impossible for the government to accept it. He was in favor of ameliorating the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans, but "it was of no avail to cry peace where there was none. If the heads of the communities concerned could arrive at agreements they need no formal constitution or statutory powers, and such powers would

EXPLORER NOW IN ARCTIC TELLS OF HIS JOURNEY

Two Survey Parties Will Work on Mackenzie River Delta in Preparation for the Development of Northern Canada

KARLUK IS MENTIONED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As mentioned in the Monitor cable despatches, the London Daily Chronicle lately received a long message from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the leader of the Canadian Arctic expedition. The despatch was written on Jan. 15 at Herschell island and carried by dog sledge to Ft. McPherson, from whence it was sent on Feb. 3 by sledge to Dawson. Thence it was telegraphed to Canada and cabled to London.

Mr. Stefansson reports a rumor that the Karluk, the ship which disappeared in October, was seen by an Eskimo steaming eastward through a lane which had opened in the floes, and he considers it possible that she may now be in a safe harbor at Banks island. Otherwise, he says, the Karluk is probably in the polar drift.

The men are in no grave danger, he believes, as the vessel is provisioned for five years and equipped with suitable gear for making land if the vessel has to be abandoned. Mr. Stefansson reached the other ships of the expedition, the Mary Sachs and the Alaska, at Collinson Point after a five weeks' sledge journey from Barrow. Both vessels will be sent to Herschell island as soon as the ice breaks up to carry out work in connection with the expedition.

The Mary Sachs will undertake the work the Karluk was to have done, assuming that nothing is heard of the Karluk up to the time the Mary Sachs leaves Herschell island. The latter will probably work past Cape Bathurst and north along the west coast of Banks island; perhaps as far as Prince Patrick island. The exploration of the sea north and west of Prince Patrick island is, Mr. Stefansson says, the main purpose of the expedition. The Alaska will proceed to Coronation Gulf, south of Wollaston Land, to carry out anthropological and geological work.

By March Mr. Stefansson expected to be himself on the Beaufort Sea, going north as nearly as possible along the one hundred and forty-third meridian. He will be accompanied by three other men, and they will take with them three sledges and 18 dogs, carrying provisions for 60 days. They will go north from 30 to 40 days, and part of their equipment will consist of inflatable sealskin bags, so as to float the sledges across the open water lanes.

Mr. Stefansson hopes that they may be able to cover 300 miles before returning. No ship has ever been more than 40 miles north of the shore in this region, and so their journey will be into an unexplored region. Even if they discover no land they will be able to take soundings to determine the edge of the continental shelf.

While Mr. Stefansson's party is on the floes two survey parties will work on the Mackenzie delta, first by sledge and later by the best ship they can get to survey the channels. This is in preparation for the commercial development of central northern Canada, to which the Mackenzie river is the gateway from the Pacific.

It is hoped that routes may be found by which ships drawing seven feet can sail from the Pacific ocean to the Great Slave lake. The survey of the Mackenzie is to be undertaken by Kenneth Gordon Chipman, a geologist, and John R. Cox, the assistant topographer. The geological survey, mainly in the mountains south of Herschell island, will be in the charge of John Johnstone O'Neill.

RAPHAEL'S FOUND IN NAPLES MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Queensland—A Chinese gardener at Middle Ridge, Toowoomba, recently harvested what appears to be a record crop of onions. It is understood that he has only a small piece of ground under cultivation, but that he obtained about 19 tons of onions. They were magnificent specimens, weighing as much

as 1½ pounds.

"In Ireland"—We said "we are face to face with a great crisis. Some people in this country tell us that this crisis is a call to arms. I doubt it, I think it is a call to duty. As Irishmen and patriots we have a duty to our country."

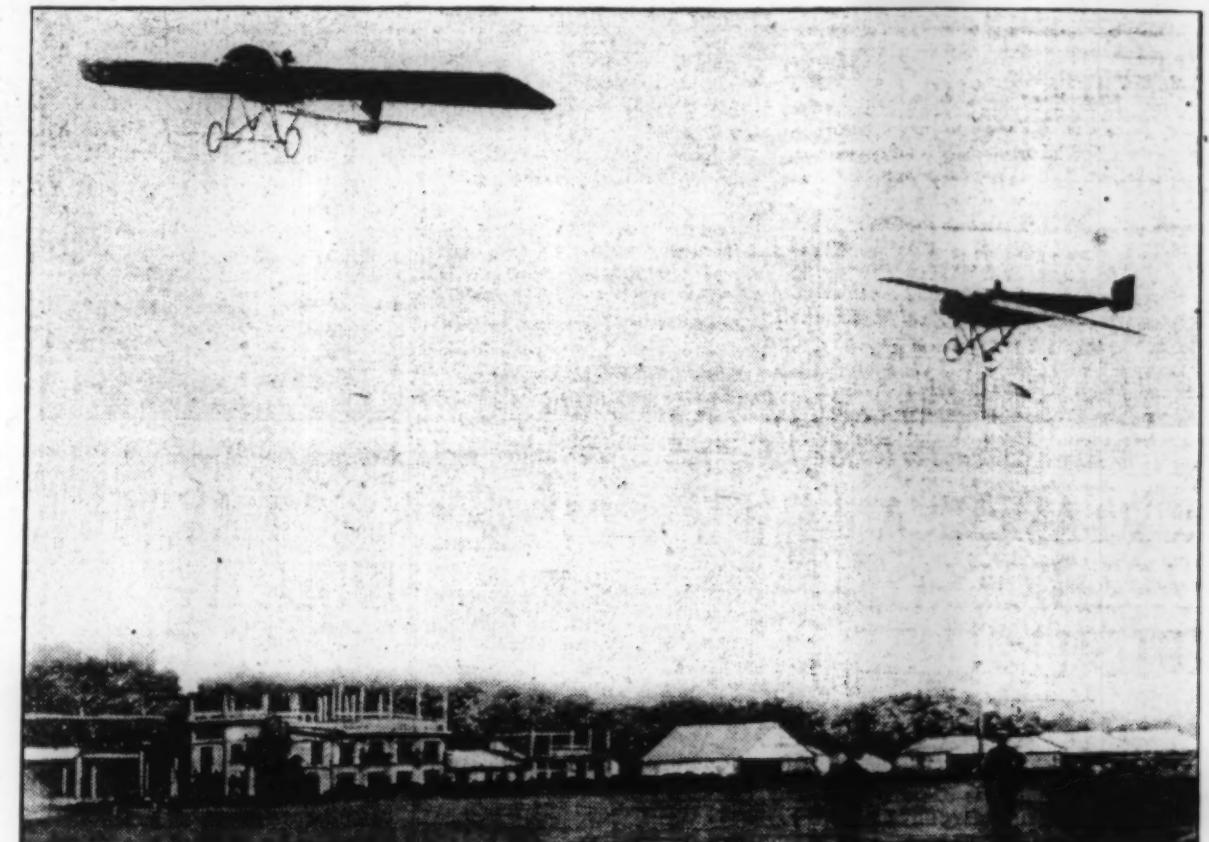
"PLAYHOUSE"—"Bring the Count," Shubert's; "A Thousand Years Ago," Thirty-ninth; "Too Many Cooks," Wallacks—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Ethel Barrymore, "Tante," Fine Arts—Irish Players.

GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," Illinois—Donald Brian.

WOWERS—"Young Wisdom."



(Copyright by Topical)

Anglo-French aerial contest near Paris, showing Aviators Hamel and Garros in air

TOWN PLANNING LECTURE TOPIC IN SYDNEY MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A large audience gathered in the town hall recently, when Sir William Lever of Port Sunlight spoke on town planning. The lord mayor, Alderman Richards, occupied the chair, and Mr. Holman, state premier, and many ministers and influential people were present.

Sir William gave a most interesting address, which was listened to with marked attention; and certainly this new movement has received a great stimulus by Sir William's visit to Sydney. Speaking of Australian legislation he said:

"In Australia you have tried in legislation many useful acts, and I am certain that we have learned greatly in England from you of what you have done. You have broadened our ideas, you have enlarged our sympathies, and greatest of all, you have shown that part of the community, which is rather conservative and dreads changes, that all these things can be accomplished without any revolution or great national disaster, and with increased prosperity to every section of the community. That object lesson alone is worth all the trouble you may have devoted to this work."

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FRENCH AVIATOR WINS OVER ENGLISH IN MATCH AT JUVISY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—A flying match between the British aviator Hamel and the French aviator Garros, which arose out of a challenge by the former, took place recently at Juvisy, south of Paris.

The first arrangement was to have three tests, of which the first was to consist of a race of 15 laps round the aerodrome, the second of a similar race, each aviator using his opponent's machine, and the third flight of one lap, the aviator landing nearest the starting point to be the winner. After consideration it was decided to reduce the first two tests to 10-lap, or about 1½-mile races.

The race started about a quarter to 4, Garros leaving first and Hamel a minute later. At the ninth round Hamel, who was flying at a tremendous speed, went wide in turning and thus lost all chance of winning the first test. The second test was also won by the Frenchman so that the third became unnecessary. Both men used Morane-Saulnier monoplanes fitted with Gnome engines.

The meeting of the two airmen was

of the friendliest character and at its conclusion the spectators were treated to a very fine exhibition of combined flying. Loops and spirals were carried out in unison by the two men as though both machines were under the same control, the display being seen to the best advantage against a very clear sky.

COAL STRIKE IN FRANCE ORDERED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Owing to a decision taken by the Underground Workers Federation a strike has been declared in the St. Etienne coal fields and in the south. The cause of the strike is a clause of the Miners' pension law framed by M. Basly, a representative in the Chamber of the northern coaling districts. To this clause the Underground Workers' Federation, or rather the leaders of the Federation, strongly object. It is not likely that the strike will be of a serious nature, since the issue at stake has not been raised by the men or the employers.

The United Kingdom was the destination of 18,014 boxes, 315 were for export to South Africa, and 1010 were for export to eastern and other ports. The actual exports during the week were 584 tons, of which 537 tons went to the United Kingdom, 13 to South Africa, and 34 to eastern and other ports. The approximate value of the exported butter was £84,240.

The value of the imports dealt with by the produce division of the department of agriculture, Victoria, during the month of December was £47,883 as compared with £82,625 for December 1912. The principal items in the former total were £8204 the value of 32,816 bunches of butter, milk and cream, dried milk, cheese and ham and bacon; £793,445 represented grain and flour, including wheat, oats, flour; £752,482 represented meat, including mutton and lamb, beef and veal, and £183,434 represented tallow.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR RARE STAMPS IN EDINBURGH SALE

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The following were some of the prices given at the sale of rare postage stamps recently held in Edinburgh:

Great Britain, 1840, 2d, blue, strip of five, £1 18s.

Ceylon, 1857, 9d, £2 8s.

Great Britain, 1d, black worn plate, £1 10s.

Southern Nigeria, chalky, 10s mint, £1 2s.

St. Helena, 1863, 4d, carmine, £1 3s.

Cape, triangular, 1855-58, 1d, rose pair, deep blue, block of five, £1 10s;

4d, blue, block of four, £1 12s.

Cape, triangular, de la Rue, 4d, slate, blue, pair, £1 8s.

Tasmania, 1855, star, 1d, carmine, £1 1s.

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Rumania Refuses to Join Any New Balkan League

COUNTRY SEEMS TO STAND ALOOF FROM SCHEMES

Attitude Toward Other States Said to Indicate Preference to Be Policeman of All Rather Than Ally of Any

PROPOSALS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Of the many interesting questions arising out of the recent imbroglio in the near east, few have been more important than the attitude of Rumania.

There can now be little doubt as the history of affairs, before hostilities actually broke out, is gradually coming to be written, that on more than one occasion Rumania was approached separately and collectively by the other members of the Balkan league, with a view to obtaining her adherence to the league in its efforts to secure the final exclusion of Turkey from Europe.

It would seem that the aim of the Balkan League at first was definitely to secure Rumania's adherence to a policy of aggression and territorial aggrandizement, and that when this failed, the plea was put forward that the approaching war was to be one in which all the combatants would be territorially disinterested, its sole object being to free the Christians of Macedonia from Turkish dominance.

To neither of these proposals would Rumania listen. As regards the former, she deprecated anything that would tend to upset the balance of power, and her only answer to the latter was that if it was a war of liberation without any ulterior motive of territorial aggrandizement, she was willing to observe a strict neutrality, although she would not participate herself in the struggle.

This action of Rumania was the first indication of a policy which she has steadily maintained ever since. Her one object is to secure the balance of power in the Balkans and to make sure that no power at present succeeds in securing a hegemony. It was with this object in view that she intervened in the struggle between Bulgaria on the one hand, and Servia, Montenegro, and Greece on the other, in the second Balkan war.

It was for this purpose that she did all in her power to facilitate the signing of the treaty of Bucharest, and it was with this object again that, only a short time ago, she intimated clearly to the Porte that she could not be a disinterested spectator of any struggle between Turkey and Greece for the possession of the islands.

The fact, therefore, daily becomes more clear that the maintenance of the treaty of Bucharest is likely to be, in the future, the standard by which every incident which arises in the near east will be tried.

Rumania stands quite aloof from the various schemes for a revival of the Balkan league and for any special groupings of the Balkan powers, her only concern being that the balance should be maintained. At first sight it might not seem clear how she could be affected by a quarrel between Turkey and Greece. The position, however, is not difficult to grasp by those who have carefully watched the development of events. There is only one way in which Greece and Turkey can come into collision, and that is by land.

Turkey is not strong enough to attempt anything by sea, and although her recent efforts to secure additions to her navy have lent color to the idea that she has this end in view, nevertheless the length of time which must elapse before these additions can be secured, and the doubt which exists as to how far she would be able to make them effective when they are secured, makes it clear that little immediate importance is to be attached to such activities.

Greece, too, is known to be making strenuous efforts to add to her navy. It is well known that she has placed orders with the German Vulcan Company for two cruisers of 10,000 tons each and six torpedo boats. The same question

of time, however, applies to her, although she would not experience the same difficulty in manning her new acquisitions. A land campaign then is the only way in which the two prospective combatants can settle their differences by force. Greek and Turkish frontiers in no place march together, so that in order to come to grips they would have to encroach upon the Bulgarian strip which lies east of Kavala and west of Enos.

Bulgaria resisted the Turkish advance through her territory, she would, it cannot be doubted, have all the Balkan states on her side. If she allowed a Turkish advance without resistance it would immediately become clear that she had some understanding with Turkey with a view to a readjustment of the territorial question, and as this would tend to upset the treaty of Bucharest, Rumania would at once appear on the field.

Rumania's recent action in refusing to join in any kind of new Balkan league, and in using all her influence, as she undoubtedly has used it, to prevent the formation of such a league, has another interesting and significant aspect. There can be no doubt that the efforts to form this league have been inspired from St. Petersburg.

It has all along been the policy of Russia to create in the Balkan peninsula a position where Russia would be regarded as the patron of a strong Slav community, with the ultimate dream that this position might at some future date develop into a definite protectorate or even something more absolute still. It is, of course, part of the century old struggle between Russia and Austria-Hungary.

The efforts of St. Petersburg have always been directed to surrounding Austria-Hungary with an iron ring of Slavism, and the efforts of Austria-Hungary have always been directed to not only breaking through this ring, but carrying the war into the enemy's country and bringing Slav communities under the dominance of the dual monarchy.

It is again typical of Rumania's policy of aloofness that without expressing any open unfriendliness toward St. Petersburg or any special friendliness toward Vienna, she should use all her influence to prevent the accomplishment of the designs of pan-Slavism, and this without in any way furthering the expansive designs of Austria-Hungary.

For many years it has been more than hinted up and down Europe that Rumania was really a fourth party to the Triple Bund, and that the explanation of most political happenings in Bucharest was to be found in Vienna. However this may be, there is much evidence to show that the attitude of isolation which characterized Rumania's policy during the Balkan wars, is also to be her attitude toward those representatives of the triple alliance and the triple entente which are her neighbors.

"Rumania," a well-known diplomatist put it recently, "desires to be friends all round, but as far as the Balkan states are concerned, she would rather be popular of all of them than the ally of any of them, and as to Russia or Austria-Hungary, there could only be one end to an alliance with either, and Rumania has little aptitude for the role of little brother."

UNIVERSITY AT VIENNA HONORS PROF. FULLERTON

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—Professor Fullerton, the exchange professor in Vienna, gave lectures on "American Universities" and on "American Professors," in the Vienna universities. At the conclusion of his farewell lecture, he expressed his gratitude for the kindness with which he had been received.

The dean of the faculty of philosophy replied, and thanked the Professor for the opportunity which he had given them of getting a knowledge of American university life. He announced that the faculty had made Professor Fullerton an honorary professor of philosophy of the university of Vienna.

The Dean said that he was able to make the nomination public as the Emperor Franz Josef had given his consent, and that it was hoped that the professor would often visit Vienna and lecture within the walls of the university.

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BRITISH COMMITTEE URGES COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAWS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A deputation of the committee on wage-earning children, introduced by the Hon. R. D. Denman, M. P., waited recently on the president of the board of education urging him to promote legislation extending the minimum for exemption from school to 13 years, and increasing the power of local authorities to frame by-laws enforcing education and limiting employment.

Mr. Mundella said the age below which education should be compulsory had been slowly raised by successive acts of Parliament since 1870 and the deputation now desired to see that principle widened and made more effective. Lord Henry Bentinck spoke of the moral and physical harm resulting from street trading, and said the question was not in any sense a party one, but was one of social welfare against vested interests. Members of both sides of the House of Commons were pledged to support Mr. Denman's bill on child employment and education.

Miss Adler stated that under the by-

laws made by the education committee of the London county council nearly 11,000 children had been swept off the streets of London between April and the end of August, 1911, and that drastic change was made with comparatively little difficulty and friction.

In reply, Mr. Pease said he fully sympathized with their objects. He was anxious to see some extension of the by-law "making power" although public opinion might not yet be willing to concede an age limit so high as 18, as the deputation wished. Still, he held the opinion that at an early date they might make substantial progress in that direction.

The information secured by the board had convinced him that it was not possible to expect good educational results from children of tender years who were compelled to combine school life and employment. He welcomed the measure which Mr. Denman was promoting, and said that the main principles of that bill would receive the general support of his department.



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Sulgrave Manor party, from left to right: The Vicar of Sulgrave, the Rev. Harden; Shirley Benn, M. P.; the Duke of Teck, Lord Bryce, John A. Stewart, chairman of American committee; Reginald Bloomfield, architect; Mr. Crane, present tenant

BRITISH BILL FOR EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN URGED

Denman Measure Deals With Desirability of Abolishing Half-Time System and Raises Other Important Questions

LOWER HOUSE FAVORS

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—The first private members' Friday of the session was taken up largely with a consideration of Mr. Denman's bill dealing with the employment of children and their attendance at school. It was a really important measure, but inasmuch as it was strictly of a non-party character, it attracted little interest, and the green benches were but sparsely occupied during the greater part of the debate.

Mr. Denman is Liberal member for Carlisle, and his bill was backed by members from all parties with the exception of the Nationalists. Far reaching in its aims, the measure dealt with such questions as the desirability of abolishing the half-time system, and of local authorities being given authority to insist on the attendance of children at school for one year longer than at present. It sought greatly to restrict street trading by boys and girls, and urged that local authorities should be given power to enforce attendance at continuation schools.

The motion for the second reading of the bill was seconded by Mr. Hoare, Unionist member for Chelsea, and Sir Frederick Banbury, always on the alert to oppose anything savoring of "undue interference" moved its rejection. Not only, he insisted, would the bill do no good, but it transgressed all the principles which had made England great. Sir Frederick was followed by Mr. Petre, Unionist member for Devizes, who declared that the measure contained not only new, but mistaken principles.

On the government's side the bill obtained the support of Mr. Trevelyan and Ellis Griffith, but it was vigorously attacked in so far as it related to the abolition of the half-time system by Albert Smith, Labor member for Clitheroe, who strongly objected to any tampering with the conditions of the Lancashire cotton industry. On the House dividing, however, the bill was passed a second time by a majority of 152, 187 voting in its favor and 35 against.

On the following day the center of interest shifted from the Commons to the House of Lords, where Lord Selborne introduced a resolution directed against the buying and selling of honors by payments to party funds, concerning the existence of which practise he declared there was a widespread belief. The discussion, which lasted considerably over three hours, was full of interest, and an unusually large number of peers were present.

Lord Selborne, in the course of a vigorous speech, insisted that some check was absolutely necessary, and that although he could not quote a specific instance, he could show sheaves of newspaper statements on the subject, all of which indicated a prevalent belief which could not and ought not to be disregarded.

Lord Charnwood, a Liberal peer, assured Lord Selborne that he had the sympathy of as many men in the party opposed to him as he had in his own party. Although it cannot be said that Lord Willoughby de Broke or Lord Ribblesdale carried the subject much further by the bantering fashion with which they dealt with it, Lord Milner infused into the discussion a more serious vein when he declared the "traffic in honors"

to be a great and growing evil and urged that when honors were conferred, some brief statements should be issued as to the reason why.

The government leader took exactly the same view as Lord Selborne, and on behalf of the prime minister gave a categorical assurance that party funds had never been a consideration to him in recommending men to his majesty for honors. Lord Crewe insisted, however, that the position was greatly exaggerated. Lord Lansdowne, on the opposite side of the House, was found in full agreement on this last point with Lord Crewe. After a short discussion as to form, the resolution was passed nemine contra dicente.

CLERICALS SAID TO BE OPPOSING MARRIAGE BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy.—Although it looked recently as though the government would be in the minority in the civil marriage precedence bill, their clerical allies seem prepared to support them on other measures.

There seems to be an opinion that the Papalists in Parliament under the direction of the Vatican are devoting their efforts to defeating this measure. The priests throughout Italy are using what means they can to coerce their parishioners into opposing the bill, and should it fail in Parliament through the added opposition of the Socialists and others dissatisfied with it, no doubt the Vatican will claim the victory.

But on this, like the Libyan war, there must be a full parliamentary discussion. It involves a constitutional question which must be definitely answered in Italy as in other countries, the only difference being that in Italy the efforts of the Vatican are more open.

DANES BUILDING WORKMEN HOUSES

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The following committee for public loans to building societies recently visited the town for laborers, planned by the Cooperative Building Society in Copenhagen, where 46 houses have already been erected.

The town, which is quite a model one, is very picturesque, the houses having red tiled roofs, and being built with verandas, and having gardens to them. The sitting rooms in these houses are unusually large, and the kitchens are fitted with gas stoves and all modern conveniences. A beautiful courtyard with trees and a big playground for children surround the buildings.

HOBART'S WOOL SALE IS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—The fourteenth annual wool sale commenced at the Hobart town hall recently, when between 15,000 and 16,000 bales were offered, being a record quantity for the Hobart sales. Compared with prices at the closing mainland sales, good merino wool was slightly firmer, and pieces and bellies fully up to the prices ruling before Dec. 25.

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RARE ANTARCTIC ANIMALS SHOWN IN SCOTTISH ZOO

Weddell Seal and Two Young Sea Elephants Besides a Number of Penguins Recently Added to Collection

TRAVEL 7000 MILES

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—in an interesting article in the Scotsman, Dr. William S. Bruce tells of an unique collection of Antarctic animals that has lately been presented to the Zoological Society of Scotland by Messrs. Salvesen of Leith.

This comprises the following interesting animals: a Weddell seal, two young sea elephants or elephant seals, two adult penguins and two king penguins in down, one gentoo penguin and one macaroni penguin. They were obtained in South Georgia and have traveled 7000 miles to Scotland.

Dr. Bruce believed that not one of these animals were ever previously seen in Scotland, and he is not aware that the macaroni penguin ever reached the London Society's gardens; one thing he is certain that the two species of seals have never been seen alive in Europe or possibly in any zoological park or garden in the world. This is certainly the case so far as the Weddell seal is concerned.

The Weddell seal was originally discovered by Captain James Weddell of Leith, who had attained the high latitude of 74 deg. 15 min. S. in the Weddell sea. The longest Weddell seal that the Scotia secured measured nearly 11 feet and weighed over 900 lbs. Usually an adult Weddell seal weighs about 800 lbs; the commonest species are to be found at the South Orkneys and Coats Lands; only 15 years ago, it was one of the rarest known mammals. Six penguins have been transported from the sub-antarctic islands of South Georgia to Scotland.

The Zoological Society of Scotland now possesses four king penguins. The adult king penguin has strikingly marked plumage, the golden color on the sides and front of the neck and upper parts of the breast being extensive and brilliant. It lays a single egg, but has no nest, the parents each taking turns to hold the egg on the top of their upturned feet, which is a flap of feathers and skin cover.

The migratory habits of penguins are interesting, as they are flightless birds and seem to be entirely aquatic in winter. The collection in the Scottish zoological park is said to be absolutely unique and to have no equal in any other zoological park or garden in the world.

FRANCE HONORS OPERA COMPOSER

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—A monument to Massenet, the composer, author of "Don Cesar de Bazan," was unveiled recently at Monte Carlo, in the presence of Prince Albert of Monaco, by M. Jacquier, under secretary for fine arts, representing the minister of public instruction. Massenet's opera, "Cleopatre," was produced in Paris in honor of the occasion.

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News of the Playhouse Music Art

"PINAFORE"

Sinclair theater—"H. M. S. Pinafore," an operetta in two acts, by Gilbert and Sullivan.

Sir Joseph Porter.....Arthur Cunningham
Captain Corcoran.....John C. Thomas
Ralph Rackstraw.....Arthur Aldridge
Dick Deadeye.....De Wolf Hopper
Bill Bobstay.....Herbert Waterous
Bob Becket.....C. W. Phillips
Josephine.....Alice Brady
Hebe.....Gladys Caldwell
Little Buttercup.....Sara M. Edwards

Two good sized audiences enjoyed the excellent performances Wednesday. The operetta will be repeated Saturday afternoon and evening next week. Tonight and tomorrow night, "Pirates of Penzance"; Saturday matinee and night, "The Mikado."

Gilbert and Sullivan's wit and melody are as entertaining as ever, and take on a new significance for those who have lost interest in the witless, tuneless shows of today. Mr. Hopper and his associates can sing and act, and they have something to sing and act in each of the four pieces they are presenting.

"Pinafore" was given as it was written, no interpolations or local "wheezes" being allowed to mar the charm of the small piece.

Mr. Hopper made his very small role stand out like a star part, for when he had no lines he was becoming entangled in coils of rope, getting his head wedged in a gangway or having difficulty with a safety pin in the small of his back. His every accent was funny. Between the acts he entertained with a monologue that touched upon the weather, the climate of Port Huron, an elegy of the Hopper type of beauty, feminine audiences, etc., etc., keeping his hearers in continual titter.

Miss Alice Brady sang Josephine with deep feeling and a nice sense of humor, and Miss Edwards was a pleasure if not plump Buttercup, singing well. Mr. Aldridge's sweet, strong tenor gave pleasure.

Mr. Cunningham was a delightful Sir Joseph, making every syllable of his role carry with clearness and resonance. The chorus sang heartily and agreeably, keeping well in time with the baton of the excellent conductor.

ART

At the Woman's Club, Minneapolis, Robert Hale is exhibiting examples of his work during his 13 years' sojourn in Spain, France and Italy. At the public library is being shown one of the 22 circulating exhibitions sent out by the American Federation of Arts. The state art exhibition will open April 1 at the Minneapolis public library.

During March there are five exhibitions at the Art Institute, Chicago, all of which opened March 6. American etchings are offered under the management of the Chicago Society of Etchers. There is an exhibition of the graphic arts of Hungary, Austria and Bohemia. Drawings and designs by Leon Bakst, the Russian decorative artist, are shown. Drawings of wild fowl by Frank W. Benson provide a feature. Finally, there is a memorial exhibition of the works of Charles W. Stetson of Boston.

"Pinafore" with a star cast is to be put on at the Hippodrome, New York, in a month, perhaps utilizing the tank for real naval atmosphere. Miss Fay Templeton will play Buttercup.

B. B. Warner is appearing in a film version of "The Ghost Breaker."

The company now playing "The Philanderer" at the Little theater, New York, will close its 12 weeks' run March 21 and go to London for a revival.

Klaw & Erlanger will shortly produce a new play by George Randolph Chester, author of the "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" stories. The play is a comedy, entitled "Cordelia Blossom," by Mr. Chester and Lillian Chester.

William Collier is to go into a musical comedy with "Forward March," which is based on an English farce, "Love Among the Lions."

George Henry Trader is now stage director of the Auditorium stock company, Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Percy Haswell has begun a stock company engagement in Memphis.

Ben Greet commenced rehearsals yesterday for a short indoor season which will begin on March 16 at Oberlin College. His open air tour starts on April 16 in Savannah, Ga. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Greet to appear this summer with his company at many of the universities.

E. H. Sotherr begins his Chicago engagement March 30 with "Dundreary" and "If I Were King" and during the whole week of April 6 will play "Charlemagne," his new drama by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

The Lambs contemplate another all-star gambol this spring.

Miss Billie Burke is to drop "The Land of Promise" and star in "Jerry," a comedy by Catherine Cushing, March 26, in New York.

AMERICANS MEET ARGENTINE LEADER

AT ENOS AIRES—E. N. Hurley, vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and Charles Page Bryan of the others of the association were presented Wednesday to Jose Luis Murature, minister of foreign affairs and Vice-President of the republic, by George W. Lorillard, secretary of the American legation. Minister Murature expressed himself in favor of American banks in Argentina and also favored more rapid means of communication between the countries.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS TO BE DELIVERED

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Establishing precedent in that she will make the transfer under her own steam, the battleship Texas, the latest addition to the navy, will leave the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company today for Norfolk, where she will be formally delivered to the commandant of the navy yard. The battleship is expected to be placed in commission this afternoon.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

(Produced by Granville Barker.)

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"What Granville Barker's production of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' will be like, I tremble to think," said a well-known playgoer. "Why," he added, "he is not even having Mendelssohn's music." The speaker's memory was full of productions that were, to him, all sufficient. Lovely scenes with realistic woods, crowds of pretty children with gossamer wings, and heavily built "sets" with quantities of elaborate detail, which necessitated the cutting of much of the text.

In Mr. Barker's production the whole text is given. Mr. Norman Wilkinson's "decoration of the play" allows for all of it. This fantastic "dream" is fantastically represented as a dream should be.

The fairies are golden with golden faces,

in fact golden from top to toe. When

the mortals are among them they be-

come a part of the decoration of the

stage. Their movements in the abode

of the mortals remind one of Rack-

ham's whimsical fairies.

These beings inhabit a wood as fan-

tastic as themselves. The device is amusingly simple; a few strips of green

against a deep purple background, with

little green hillock in the center,

spangled with golden flowers. Simple

as it is, it is wholly sufficient and al-

together lovely. You carry away the

feeling that you have taken part in a

dream. Quaint and beautiful figures

have passed before you in a setting of

which they themselves are a part.

If it were not that some of the actors

are woefully bad at speaking verse, the

whole of this representation would flow

through the thought as is the way of

dreams. Only in a few instances, unfor-

tunately, was the delivery of the

verse satisfactory. One of the characters,

indeed, gave his lines as if he were in

doubt whether they had any meaning.

All that was done on the stage was

interesting and delightful, one could

wish sometimes the actors had not spoken.

This, however, was not the case with

the clowns. They were one and all ex-

cellent. The "business" was not over-

done, and the words, well-spoken, brought

out the character of each. These scenes,

with their familiar jokes, were wonder-

fully fresh, and were certainly as popular

as ever. In the place of Mendelssohn,

Mr. Cecil Sharp has made the fairies

dance to old English tunes, and, until

someone has arisen to create music ex-

actly fitted to these people from another

world, perhaps nothing more suitable

for them has yet been found.

HERE AND THERE

Miss Elsie Janis has left the "Lady of

the Slipper" company to play an English

music hall engagement. Montgomery

and Stone will continue the piece for the

remainder of the season.

"Pinafore" with a star cast is to be

put on at the Hippodrome, New York,

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NAVAL CAPTAIN PLEADS HIS CASE

WASHINGTON—Capt. Templin M.

Potts, recently retired from the navy

active list by the advising board, was

before the Senate naval committee Wed-

nesday, asking appointment to the list

of rear admirals under a bill by Senator

Chilton.

Rear Admiral Blue, chief of the navi-

gation bureau, defended the board.

Captain Potts, referring to an examina-

tion for promotion passed by him as rank-

captain last March, contended that a

civilian secretary was not competent to

overrule a board of experts as to his

efficiency.

TEACHERS TO GO TO SCHOOL

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A short course for

school superintendents and principals

of graded schools will be given at the

University of Minnesota during the week

of March 23 to 29, the Dispatch an-

nounces.

MR. URBAN BUILDS "OTELLO" SCENERY FOR OPERA HOUSE

Scenic Director Designs Stage Backgrounds Intended to Assist in Interpreting Verdi's Work, Laying Stress on Character of Iago

Those who attended the special performance of Verdi's "Otello" at the Boston opera house on Wednesday afternoon, given free to matinee subscribers and to last week's matinee ticket purchasers to compensate them for not hearing Mme. Melba in "Bohemian," were perhaps the last persons to see a representation of the work with the stage settings which Mr. Menotti, the former artist& director of the company designed. When "Otello" is revived next season it will be entirely new production scenically. Already Joseph Urban has completed his designs for it and the artists at the studios of the company in Swampscott are painting them.

that of the Island of Cyprus during the Venetian ascendancy over the Mediterranean, a mixture of Italian and Spanish. The first act will show at the front of the stage the arches of an aqueduct, under which Cypriot citizens and Otello's soldiers are hovering for shelter. Thus the chorus, while exclaiming about the tempest will not stand in holiday clothes out in the open air, but will be in a place which is plausibly protected. At an angle of the aqueduct piers is an arch. Off in the background spreads a view of the sea. In the middle distance is the rear gate of Otello's castle. The general on arriving from his ship visits his castle and from its platform he looks out on the quarreling throng. "Thus I have prepared," commented Mr. Urban, "not only for the entrance of a tenor singer, but for the entrance of Otello. A character in the play, the situation of the general appearing and interrupting the duel of Cassio and Montano is not possible unless the audience knows where he comes from."

The second scene of the castle terrace, where Desdemona is honored with Cypriot music and pageantry and where she, Emilia, Otello and Iago sing the handkerchief quartet, has a sort of arcade across the middle of the stage which partly screens the back part from the front. It contains three openings, a large middle one and smaller ones on each side. Barred architectural work is filled into the side openings. Beyond this arched screen is disclosed a garden at a higher level, on which the general's wife attended by minstrels and other holiday

Early Action on Tolls Is Urged on House

(Continued from page one)

week, or early during the following week, was stated today by Chairman Henry of the rules committee. He intimated that the usual curtailed debate on adoption of the rule to make the repeal bill special privileged business would be extended. The rule proposes that the bill itself be debated 15 hours, or two days, and then put to a final vote.

The administration leaders, who have made a thorough canvass of the situation, appeared practically certain that opposition to the repeal will be fruitless. Informal conferences were held among Democrats, their conclusion being that there was no reason for unusual haste on the part of the Senate, and that action by the House might be awaited unless the Sims repeal bill should encounter unusual delay in that body.

President Wilson conferred on the tolls issue with Senators James of Kentucky and Hoke Smith of Georgia. Both said they expected the House to act before any action was taken by the Senate.

"I am heartily in support of the tolls exemption repeal," said Senator Hoke Smith, "and I think that the action should be taken as speedily as possible."

Burnett Bill Progresses

The Senate committee planned to complete consideration of the Burnett immigration bill for submission to the Senate today. It was believed that the literacy test as it passed the House would be retained despite doubt as to the reception it might receive at the White House.

President Wilson is said to have told Senators who sought his opinion that he does not favor the literacy test as a means of restricting immigration. These senators, however, are in doubt as to whether the President would veto a bill containing such a provision.

Labor Safety Bill Passes

A bill to create a bureau of labor safety in the department of labor was passed in the House Wednesday. It proposes a bureau to make general and special investigations of labor safety plans and devices, to inquire into vocational conditions and to make public the result of its investigations.

The bureau, to be headed by a commissioner of labor safety, at \$5000 a year, would have a museum for exhibition of approved devices for safeguarding machinery and protecting employees.

New Trade Bill Ready

Chairman Covington of the House interstate commerce subcommittee conferred Wednesday with President Wilson regarding the new interstate trade commission bill, which was expected to be reported to the full committee today.

The bill would create a commission of three members at salaries of \$10,000 each, and provide a scope of work advisory to the attorney-general, with reports to be made at the instance of either house of Congress, the President or the attorney-general.

It would apply to concerns having capitalization of \$5,000,000 or more, or might include classes which the commission itself might determine under \$5,000,000.

The Senate subcommittee on interstate commerce spent several hours Wednesday working on its draft of a trade commission bill.

Fishermen Seek Aid

A. Piatt Andrew, former assistant secretary of the treasury, conferred with Secretary Bryan again Wednesday about concessions in the interest of Gloucester, Mass., fishermen in the fisheries agreements between the United States and Canada. For the Gloucester Master Mariners Association Mr. Andrew presented to the secretary a swordfish's sword with mahogany handle.

Sea Girt Wins Shoot

Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts has received word that the next northeastern rifle tournament will be held at Sea Girt, N. J. Massachusetts men wanted it held at Wakefield and made such an application, but Congressman Rogers was informed that the war department had decided upon Sea Girt, in so far as the next tournament is concerned.

GOVERNMENT MAY SELL COAL TO SHIPS AT PANAMA CANAL

Colonel Goethals Advises Officials of Navy Department to Build Fuel Depots at Cristobal and Balboa—He Advances Reasons

WASHINGTON—Since Colonel Goethals has been in Washington he has been conferring with officials of the navy department regarding the advisability of establishing at Cristobal and Balboa, on the Canal Zone, coal depots, both government and private in their ownership, for ships that will be passing through the canal. The understanding is that the proposed arrangement will be made, since Colonel Goethals strongly recommends it as a practical measure.

It is his idea that the government ought to have about 300,000 tons of coal on hand at all times on the Canal Zone, for vessels of the navy. It also will be necessary to provide some way of storing fuel oil, upon which so many naval vessels are now wholly or in part dependent. Plans now being worked out tentatively provide for the maintenance of a coal pile of 300,000 tons.

The original plans had in view no coal upon this quantity of coal except in time of emergency, but Colonel Goethals favors having naval ships and

SEVEN-ACRE ZOO NO ARTIFICIALITY VANCOUVER PLAN

VANCOUVER, B. C.—One of the principal features of the scheme for beautifying the entrance to Stanley park is a new zoo, the Sun reports. The idea of building this zoo, which is to be erected at the rear of the pavilion and will occupy over seven acres, is to eliminate as far as possible any insinuation of the artificial. To that end as many trees as possible will be left standing. Only the underbrush and dead timbers are being cleared away, so the animals, though in captivity, will be in surroundings akin to their natural haunts.

A large force of men is at work clearing the site. The park commissioners do not anticipate building the zoo this year as the time they say is hardly opportune for a large expenditure.

DEMOCRATS MAY NOT INCORPORATE

NEW YORK—Following introduction of a resolution at a meeting of the Democratic Association of New York County Wednesday night that incorporation be effected, the announcement was made that the secretary of state of New York had decided that the organization could not incorporate.

The organization is composed of independent Democrats and includes a group known as the "Cleveland Democracy."

Wednesday night's meeting was for the purpose of indorsing both the National Democratic Club's amendments to the direct primary law and the proposed constitutional convention.

DIRECTION FINDER TO BE INSTALLED

Designed to enable vessels at sea to determine under all conditions the location of other vessels which may be near, the wireless direction finder, a new invention, is to be installed on the vessels of the United Fruit Company.

First to be equipped will be the steamships Pastores, Calamares and Tenedores engaged in the New York service, and on the Sixapla, Carrillo and the Tivives, operating the Boston service to the West Indies and Central and South America.

ALASKA BILL IN ITS FINAL STAGE

WASHINGTON—The Alaska railroad bill is before President Wilson for signature today. The pen with which Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marland signed the bill Wednesday, was made of Alaskan gold and was held in an ivory penholder made from the tusk of a mastodon that roamed in Alaska more than 50,000 years ago.

The penholder was carved in the form of an Alaska totem pole by an Alaskan Indian living at Skagway. The penholder and pen were supplied by John E. Ballaine of Seattle and Alaska, who will present them to the territory of Alaska.

RELICS OF A KING SOLD AT AUCTION

HONOLULU—An auction sale was held recently of Hawaiian relics once owned by King Kalakaua and taken from his former palace in Kona, Hawaii, which was recently sold to the late Mrs. B. M. Allen, the Star-Bulletin reports. The bidding was keen for many of the old articles, among which was an ancient kauwila wood spear, found in a chief's burial cave. Two tables with handsome Siamese tops, presented by the King of Siam to King Kalakaua, brought \$35 and \$50.

CITY CLUB OMITS MEETING

The meeting of the Boston City Club scheduled for this evening will be omitted as Congressmen Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, who was to give the address, has been detained in Washington.

GREYLOCK PARK NEEDS OUTLINED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—The thirteenth annual report of the Greylock reservation commission has been issued outlining the commission's work to make this reservation a great natural park. Its history is given with amounts of money expended on various details.

The report says that a comfortable house on the summit, a barn and other buildings, including shelter for a large number of people who visit the summit, is needed, as well as an office building for the commission and superintendent.

CALIFORNIA I. W. W. DESERTING CAMP

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—County authorities shut off all food supply to the I. W. W. camp near this city and the men are leaving singly and in groups. The band of unemployed which was on the march to Washington has dwindled from 1500 to 650 men. The railroads refused to carry the men away in groups.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS TO GO OUT OF BUSINESS

Inroads of Parcel Post Such That Company Starts Work of Winding Up Its Affairs

NEW YORK—After 60 years operation over the railroads of this country the United States Express Company has decided to retire from the field which the parcel post has entered. With profits declining, with every indication of falling further as the facilities of the government service increased, prominent stockholders decided a few days ago to dissolve the company. The preliminary work has been done, and as soon as the attorneys and accountants make final report the company will be liquidated.

The express companies have found the parcel post a serious competitor in the package delivery field, especially since express rates were lowered 15 per cent by the interstate commerce commission. The United States Express Company felt competition the most from the start.

The report submitted to the interstate commerce commission for November, the latter month accounted for, showed revenue from tariff of \$1,700,000, a decrease from the corresponding month of 1912 of \$236,000.

The lower rates went into effect on Feb. 1, and income was affected so adversely by them that at the close of February the small surplus shown by the United States on Dec. 1, it was said, had been converted into a large deficit.

SOUP KITCHEN GIVES FREE FOOD TO MORE THAN 100

Free meals are being supplied to the unemployed of the city at a soup kitchen opened at 24 Avery street, under the auspices of the Boston School of Social Science, the Ford Hall Folks and the Fabian Club. This center has been established as a temporary relief for those who are in actual need of food.

Beginning last night, when suppers were served to more than 100 persons, the soup kitchen will be opened every night at 7 o'clock for 30 days and will provide meals to persons who do not care to apply to charitable organizations or police stations for help. In general charge of the center are William H. Foster, Mrs. Foster and Miss Louise Adams Grout.

Restaurant and hotel keepers have signified their intention of supplying fresh food every day. The soliciting was done by Mrs. George B. Galup, D. K. Neils and A. D. Skelding.

ONE-NAME NOTE IS VOTE OF N. Y. BUSINESS MEN

NEW YORK—At a meeting of New York business men Wednesday under the auspices of the Merchants Association 10 voted for and 39 against the substitution of "two names" for "one name" commercial securities to be presented to the federal reserve banks for rediscount.

The prevailing sentiment of the meeting was that inasmuch as "one name" paper had been in circulation in this city for many years, it would be difficult to change the practise, especially in the case of firms obliged to carry a large number of small accounts.

VOW OF POVERTY ARGUED IN COURT

WASHINGTON—Oral argument was heard in the supreme court on Wednesday on the validity under American law of the "vow of poverty" prescribed for members of the Order of St. Benedict.

The legality of the "vow of poverty"

was questioned in the administration of the estate of Augustin Wirth, a priest of St. Benedict of Springfield, Minn. Relatives claimed the estate, but the brotherhood held that under his vow Priest Wirth could have nothing in his own right and any property in his possession belonged to the order. The relatives won in the United States circuit court of appeals, which decided that the vow was against public policy and void.

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MANY ACRES OF LAND RESTORED AND WITHDRAWN

Secretary of the Interior Opens

Up Tracts in Utah, Montana, Oregon and Other States Under Enlarged Homestead Act

DETAILS ARE GIVEN

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane of the interior department has recommended to the President recently numerous orders of restoration and withdrawal affecting the public lands. The secretary has also opened to entry under the enlarged homestead act several large areas in the western states.

In Utah Secretary Lane has taken favorable action upon 18 petitions for the designation of lands. This action is based upon investigation by the field service of the general land office, which indicates that while the lands have no water supply suitable for domestic use, they are adapted to dry farming. The lands are mainly situated in Kane and Washington counties. Information as to their location should be obtained from the local land office in Salt Lake City.

One of the largest enlarged homestead designations recently made is that carrying 1,590,000 acres in Montana. Of this amount about 1,500,000 acres lie in Musselshell and Fergus counties, the action having been requested by numerous residents in this vicinity. The lands designated are open to entry this month.

Information regarding the specific areas opened should be addressed to the local land offices in whose districts the lands are situated.

In Oregon, Secretary Lane announces

the extension of the enlarged homestead act to nearly 1,000,000 acres of additional land. The lands designated are situated mainly in Baker and Union counties in northeastern Oregon, although other tracts are listed in various parts of the more arid eastern portion of the state.

The order becomes effective this month,

and inquiries relative to location may be addressed to local land officers.

In Nevada, Secretary Lane has approved a designation which places under the provisions of the act approximately 250,000 acres of additional lands. The recommendation of designation was made by the geological survey as a result of field investigation.

The additional lands have been determined to be non-irrigable, and where the rainfall is sufficient, are adapted to dry-farming purposes.

The secretary has also designated under the act more than 180,000 acres of additional lands in Idaho. These lands have been classified by the survey as non-irrigable, and when the order becomes effective, settlers will be permitted to acquire 320 acres as homestead entry.

Only three years' residence of seven months each year is now required of entrants, and upon compliance with certain requirements as regards cultivation, title is secured. The local land offices near which the lands are situated will furnish information.

In Montana, 408,687 acres have been restored to entry. Of this area 13,793 acres have been classified by the survey as coal lands. These are on a tributary of Milk river in northern Montana near the Canadian boundary, and were examined last season by a geologist. The areas classified as non-coal are in the vicinity of the Sweet Grass hills in northern Montana, and near the town of Maudlow on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway in the central part of the state. Coal is found in both of these areas but it is of poor quality and in thin beds averaging less than one foot in thickness. Under the regulations of the department, land underlain by coal such as is found here is classified as non-coal.

On the recommendation of Secretary Lane, the President has issued an order creating a public water reserve involving lands located in various parts of Utah. The order is based on information secured by field men of the survey and supplemented by information supplied by special agents of the general land office. The data secured indicate that the tracts included in the reserve contain in each case a watering place having exceptional value in connection with the use of surrounding public grazing lands, owing to the scarcity of water in the vicinity. Should these watering places pass into private ownership, the water supply could be fenced and the general public excluded from access to the water. In this manner others would be excluded from the adjacent range because of the lack of stock water.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FRITTERS OF FRUITS AND NUTS

Served with maple syrup or a hot sauce

Many times the housewife needs some extra dish that may be easily made either to sharpen the appetites of her family or to fill in a meal that is not quite complete. I recommend for such emergencies the fritter in its various forms and combinations, writes Dora B. Haines in the Country Gentleman.

For plain fritter especially adapted to many variations I use one beaten egg, into which I pour one measuring cupful of sweet milk, one level teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one tablespoonful of melted butter and two and a half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted in enough white flour to make a semi-stiff batter. Some flours seem to thicken more than others, and for that reason I am not giving an exact quantity. The proper consistency for game and muffins should be about right for the fritters.

If fruit or anything else is used in the fritters the batter should be a little heavier than for the plain fritter. These plain fritters make a quickly prepared breakfast dish and are excellent served with maple syrup.

One must remember to have the fat of moderate temperature, increasing the heat after the fritters have been in for a minute or two. I always dip my batter out of the bowl and into the hot fat with a spoon which I have first dipped in the fat. This makes a smooth and even-sized fritter and one that is done all the way through by the time the crust is rich brown.

A fritter made of Graham flour is especially good. The same quantity of everything is used, but Graham flour is substituted for the white, using a trifle less.

I have also eaten another fritter made by scalding a cupful of yellow cornmeal and stirring into it one beaten egg, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonsfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. To enough white flour to make a batter of proper consistency add two and a half teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. With maple syrup these fritters make an excellent breakfast dish.

A pleasing and rather unusual fritter may be made by making a plain fritter batter and stirring into it one cupful of chopped nut meats. These may be peanuts, English walnuts, almonds, butter-nuts or hickory-nuts. I mention these various kinds of nuts because at least one variety can be found in every section of the country. It is a great thing to be able to use in a variety of ways the things that one has at hand, and some varieties of nuts are simply a gift for the person who will gather them and who knows how to use them. The nut fritters seem to be especially adapted for serving at a semi-hearty meal like a luncheon or supper.

Bananas are an especially happy choice of fruit to use in fritters. Sliced fairly

GOLDEN TOUCH ON BLACK FROCK

To brighten and smarten a black frock in satin or crepe de chine there is nothing equal to golden colored material on the collar, the cuffs and the sash end, says the Washington Herald. Depending entirely upon the woman and the occasion for which she needs the frock, these golden touches must be applied. The collar, the cuffs and the sash end may be wholly of gold lace veiling cloth of gold; the satin or crepe may have gold motif and medallion encrustations, applique; or there may be merely bands in gold ribbon, arabesques in gold braiding or the slenderest of piping in gold cloth.

PIE-MAKING ART NOT DIFFICULT

Opinion of California woman, who gives directions

The art of pie making, writes a California reader of the Monitor, is not difficult to master if one first learns a few simple fundamental rules. As the making of a really good pie crust seems to offer the most difficulties it is well to begin with that first, for no pie is good, no matter how delicious the filling, if the crust is soggy or tough, and it need never be either if care is taken to follow this rule. The amount given will make the upper and lower crust for one pie:

To one cup of sifted flour add one fourth cup of lard, Crisco or other shortening, mix well and add just enough cold water to moisten. The exact quantity will depend on the kind of flour used.

But use the smallest possible amount,

just enough to stick the flour together, making a rather hard instead of a soft dough, and the pie crust will always be a tender flaky success.

Then, when mixing, instead of using

LITTLE COAT IN ETON STYLE

Vest and collar are novel features

Short coats make the rule of the season, and here is one of the latest models with a collar that stands away from the neck edge, which feature is an all-important one.

The little coat is made in Eton style but it includes vest portions that are new and different. Since this is to be a season of wonderful trimming materials, such a model is especially valuable.

Incidentally, it may be said that there are only under-arm seams and so little labor is required for the making that the smart little garment comes within easy reach.

For the medium size, the coat will require 2½ yards of material 27, 1¾ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

The pattern of the coat (8197) is cut

in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Monitor agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

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tor agency, or will be sent by mail.

Address 102 West Thirty-second street,

New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Nations May Aid U.S. in Ousting Huerta

That Great Britain and Germany Might Unite With Third Power to Force Him Out Is Not Thought Improbable

FOR RESTORING ORDER

WASHINGTON—Events of the last few weeks in Mexico have to an extent removed confidence that the Constitutionalists would be recognized eventually by the United States as the real government of Mexico. The issues which were injected into the situation, the Benton case and the Vergara affair, to some degree took the current of thought away from the main question, the revolt against General Huerta. Now the Benton affair is in the hands of General Carranza with the administration waiting for his report, and the Vergara case has been put up to the so-called federal authorities as represented by General Huerta.

The Benton affair is not so serious from the United States point of view as might appear on the surface, however. To be sure, it involved Great Britain and has made Germany issue an informal warning to Mexican revolutionists that "toleration of German subjects in this manner will not be tolerated. But it must be remembered, as the President has clearly indicated, that these governments have recognized President Huerta and it is to him that they must look for protection of their subjects. The United States has attempted to afford an' will continue to afford such protection as is possible to foreign subjects, but in doing this the United States is extending a courtesy and fulfilling an obligation. These European governments cannot hold the United States morally responsible, even under the Monroe doctrine, so long as they recognize a government in Mexico. If they repudiate the Huerta government they can say to the United States: "Protect our citizens in Mexico according to the Monroe doctrine or we will protect them ourselves."

That either Great Britain or Germany will land a force in Mexico, unless upon invitation of the United States, is regarded as not even a remote probability. It is thought not improbable, on the other hand, that Great Britain and Germany will unite with the United States to force the Huerta government out, which it is generally conceded would be not difficult of accomplishment by these three powers working in concert. Then it would be possible to set up in Mexico City a constitutionally elected government that, with the support of the powers, could restore order as soon as it could be expected by any other course. With General Huerta out, President Wilson's principal demand would have been met and the way would be clear for termination of his policy of watchful waiting. He has stated that there are men in Mexico who would be acceptable to this government, so long as they are not "Huerta or any of his stamp."

Some analysts of the situation have drawn an analogy between the deeds of Huerta and those of the revolutionary leaders, commenting that if General Huerta is obnoxious to the United States General Villa or General Carranza could not be accepted as representative of the best in leadership there is in Mexico.

Hopes for Strong Faction

If President Wilson has any idea of a solution of the Mexican situation other than by ultimate intervention he has not intimated what it is. He is hoping, it is quite certain, that some faction will develop in Mexico, following the withdrawal of General Huerta, which he regards as inevitable, that will be strong enough to establish a de facto government which he can recognize. Recognition by the United States will practically guarantee success of such a faction, it is believed.

As has been cited previously by the Monitor, from one of the nation's highest authorities on international law, intervention would not follow necessarily removal of the Huerta government. This authority states that in the absence of any government Mexico could follow an orderly course, based upon precedent, to set up a government that might be recognized. History has produced many examples, one growing out of the French revolution when a constituent assembly was called together to outline a plan by which the voice of the people might be made known in establishing a permanent government. In the absence of government in Mexico a few leaders may get together as citizens, regardless of their present connection with the de facto government, and take steps toward the establishment of a democratic government. If there is a conflict among factions as to who shall lead in the tentative organization that faction which can gain the greatest following shall be chosen, whether it is the Carranza faction, the Gomez faction or even the Huerta faction, so long as they proceed as citizens only and without pretense of constituted authority.

MR. TAFT UPHOLDS MONROE DOCTRINE

AMHERST, Mass.—In the last of his course of lectures at Amherst College Professor William H. Taft took "The Monroe Doctrine" as his subject.

He strongly supported the retention of this doctrine. He declared that we had maintained it for 100 years without firing a shot, and why should we abandon it now, when it stands as an effective warning to bid Europe to keep out of America?

KING GEORGE INTERESTED IN BASEBALL



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

MORE TROOPS ARE SENT TO BORDER TO KEEP PEACE

Two Additional Regiments Dispatched to Eagle Pass and Laredo, Tex., to Protect Property

WASHINGTON—Two additional regiments of infantry have been ordered to Eagle Pass and Laredo, Tex., to reinforce the border patrol.

The troops, the ninth and seventeenth regiments, were ordered to the border at the request of Senator Sheppard and Representative Garner. The latter told the President there was a large amount of money in the border banks, and that Americans wanted to be protected against any invasion which might result from sensational developments in the Mexican situation. Mr. Garner also said that many cattle had disappeared recently, and border residents believed Mexicans were responsible. The request for additional troops was made Monday, and decided upon late Wednesday by the President, who communicated his approval to the secretary of war.

GENERAL SCOTT BARS LAWYERS FT. BLISS, Tex.—General Scott Wednesday refused admittance to the prison camp to lawyers who are working to obtain the release of the 5000 prisoners on writs of habeas corpus.

BROWN ALUMNI MAKE PLANS FOR A 'LOYALTY' FUND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Establishment of a Brown "alumni loyalty fund," the basis of which should be pledged annual payments of stated amounts, supplemented by other modes of contribution, was recommended by the advisory board of the alumni of Brown after the annual inspection of the various departments of the university, incident to the annual observance of visiting day, Tuesday.

This event is an occasion when affairs connected with Brown are discussed by members of visiting committees, faculty, alumnae council, and members of the corporation.

Tuesday morning the advisory board of the alumni of Brown met in Rockefeller hall and approved a plan for the establishment of an "alumni loyalty fund." It will be presented to the associated alumni for ratification at its general meeting in June.

BEDFORD REJECTS PROPOSAL TO HAVE AN ACCOUNTANT

BEDFORD—Appropriations amounting to \$30,000 were voted at the adjourned annual town meeting yesterday. The largest items were \$9500 for schools and \$5000 for road, bridges and highways. The hardest contest was over the article to have a town accountant, the proposal being defeated after a long debate. It is expected the tax rate will be reduced to \$20 this year. Last year's rate was \$22.

CONCORD—Two women candidates for the school board were victorious at the annual town caucus held yesterday. Mrs. Victoria Wood and Miss Ella T. Emerson were nominated, while Edward B. Cargill, Wilford Wheeler and Thomas Hollis were defeated.

MAINE CONGRESS CONTEST OFF PORTLAND, Me.—Col. Frederick Hale will not oppose Congressman Ascher C. Hinds in the June primaries for the Republican nomination for representative to Congress from the first Maine district, it is stated.

NEW ARMY BILL TO BE CALLED UP IN SENATE SOON

Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon Says He Will Try to Have Measure Providing for Quick Raising of Force Become Law

FEATURES OF METHOD

WASHINGTON—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is hopeful that he will be able in a short time to bring up in the Senate the bill, already passed by the House, providing for better means of raising a volunteer army in time of war or impending war. The need for the legislation has been emphasized of late by the Mexican situation, and it is believed that when the bill comes up in the Senate it will be passed without great opposition.

"I shall embrace the earliest opportunity," said Senator Chamberlain, "and hope to be successful. The bill has been passed by the House, and there are many reasons why it should receive early attention in the Senate. The subject has been before Congress, with recommendations from successive secretaries of war, for seven years, and is cordially approved by the present administration. I look for no serious opposition in the Senate, once the bill can be laid before us for debate."

The bill provides for a complete organization of any force of volunteers that may be called out by the government, whether that force be large or small. It harmonizes with the militia organization under the Dick law, and with the existing law governing the regular army. It is elastic and flexible.

In the five principal wars in which the United States has been engaged the volunteers furnished the largest number of men. The regular army furnished 7.5 of these men, the militia, rangers, and the like, furnished 22.8 per cent, and the volunteers furnished 69.7 per cent. The rule being thus established that this country must always, under existing conditions, place its chief dependence in time of war on a volunteer army, it seems important to the war department heads that the present law providing for raising a volunteer army be changed for one that is systematic and in every way workable.

Mr. Tuttle, who is thoroughly experienced in the market gardening problem in the vicinity of New York, spoke highly of the work the housewives' league is doing and said that he made his proposal for this city after having been taken about the different districts during the afternoon.

Prof. J. P. Stewart, experimental pomologist of the Pennsylvania State College, also spoke at the evening session, while at the opening meeting in the afternoon there was a talk on "Alfalfa" and the Rhode Island Alfalfa Growing Association was formed.

BIDDEFORD, Me.—The annual meeting of the Maine Fire Chiefs Association was held here Wednesday. Following exhibition runs and a business meeting, a dinner was given the firemen by the Business Men's Association. J. W. Blunt of Augusta, Maine fire insurance commissioner and others spoke.

Among those present were Chief C. H. Bonsor of Biddeford, former Chief E. J. Sullivan of Biddeford, George M. Densmore of Hallowell, Chief N. M. Kendall of Freeport, Chief Luke Ivers of Waterville, Lester D. Bragg of Cumberland Center, G. S. D. Soule of Gardiner, former Chief E. J. Towle of Saco, Chief M. M. Moriarty of Lewiston, Chief Fred B. Carroll of Rumford, Chief Oscar C. Libby of Westbrook, Chief B. W. Merrill of Saco, Chief W. S. Mason of Bangor, Chief H. R. Pike of Presque Isle, W. M. Hellenbrand of Old Town, Clarence N. Sylvester of Lawrence, Mass., Chief C. W. Bowker of South Paris, Chief P. H. Flaherty of Portland, Thomas Harris of Lynn, Mass.

It is thus seen that to make up the 502,000 men, above referred to, as essential for the first line, 152,000 volunteer troops will be required, and to replace losses 90,000 additional will be required; making the total number of volunteers necessary for the first line, 242,

COMPARE THE REGULAR

Case equipment with that of any other car at any price.

What manufacturer equips his cars with Westinghouse Starting and Lighting Systems, Bosch Magneto, Warner Auto-Meter, 8-Day Clock, Extra Tire on Extra Rim and two Extra Inner Tubes? Oil and gas are all you need in Case Cars—the 40, the 35, the 25—for an ocean-to-ocean tour. But more important still are those hidden values, whose reality in Case Cars make them last many, many years. May we tell you how this extraordinary value is possible?

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(245)

000 men. The figures indicate that from 30 to 75 per cent of American soldiers in time of war will be volunteers. To provide for the raising of that force in the best possible way, is the purpose of the bill which Senator Chamberlain is soon to bring to the attention of the Senate.

The only law in existence authorizing the raising of volunteer forces was that passed in April, 1898, three days prior to the declaration of war against Spain. That law, it is conceded, is defective in many ways. William H. Taft as secretary of war in 1906 called attention to these defects and urged Congress to correct them; but nothing was done.

President Roosevelt in a message to Congress in 1908 said among other things: "Every one familiar with the existing law is aware that it is faulty and wholly inadequate to a speedy and proper organization of a volunteer force." Secretary Dickinson of the war department in his report for 1910 discusses the existing law in the same vein as that followed by President Roosevelt, and in 1911 and again in 1912 Secretary Stimson of the war department joins the other officials named in urging prompt legislation looking to the organization of a volunteer army.

The Mexican crisis is probably responsible in a larger way than all the recommendations just mentioned for the fact that Congress seems at last ready to do the thing which it ought long ago to have done.

Among other things, the pending bill provides:

1. That the President is to appoint staff officers for the various staff corps and departments, and also all the other officers of the volunteer forces, giving preference in selection to those who have had military training in the regular army, the national guard, volunteer forces, or military schools.

2. For the filling of temporary vacancies in the regular army that may be caused by the appointment of regular officers to volunteer commissions. This provision will prevent the depletion of the officers of the regular army.

3. For the recruitment of the land forces, and is the most important section in the bill. It permits the establishment of the depot battalion system for all regiments, regular and volunteer, and provides for the enlistment and training of recruits for national guard organizations in the service of the United States at these depots.

For the employment of retired officers and men for recruiting duty, thus preventing the assignment to this duty

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1

31 shop windows filled with this "Round the Clock" exhibit

Filene's

A reliable index to
"What to Wear"
at any time and place

Today and Tomorrow You May Go

"Round the Clock"

at the

Formal Spring Opening of the Filene Girls' and Misses' Shops

—and follow a girl through all the happy hours of a wide-awake day in the thirty odd shop windows on the Fourth Floor "Streets of Filene."

See all the pretty new things for Spring in Girldom—things for any time o' day;—in one window, clothes for morning; in another, school and shopping clothes; clothes to wear to parties, afternoon luncheons, dinners, dances, house parties and theatre; sport and hiking clothes, rainy day clothes, clothes for sleep-time and boudoir clothes; and so on "round the clock."

—An especially good opportunity for girls who are just beginning to do their own shopping to learn how to choose things that "go" together.

FOURTH FLOOR

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Colombia to Colonize

REPUBLIC PLANS TO DEVELOP CHOCO DISTRICT

Bogota Government Makes Special Offer to Natives or Outsiders to Settle in Region of Vast Agricultural Promise

PEACE IS PROPHESIED

BOGOTA, Colombia—Foreseeing a period of undisturbed peace the government has made steps to develop the Choco district, one of the most promising regions of Colombia, bordering on the Pacific.

Natives or outsiders will be encouraged in establishing a colony, either at Cupica, Solano or El Valle bays. Those who will satisfy the authorities that they mean to settle down and become permanent residents will be given aid in land and money. They will even have their traveling expenses paid by the government, if need be.

Out of the present year's budget funds will be available for the employment of engineers and surveyors to lay out the town. Either of the three bays proposed is expected to make an excellent location. They are close to the Panama boundary, and it is expected that considerable trade will result from that proximity.

Parcels of land for residential purposes will be granted. They are not to exceed 1/4 acres per individual family. For factories, gardens, etc., the limit will be 25 acres. It is proposed to build a wagon road from the new town to the west bank of the Atrato river, but in case any company decides to construct a railway in that territory the government will guarantee up to 6 per cent annual interest on the capital expended for a period not to exceed 30 years.

It is known that President-elect Concha, who takes office in August, is much interested in the proposed colony plan, and that he will lend his influence to anything the present administration has in view. Last November President Restrepo approved the new law necessary for taking the step which will open up a country of vast agricultural potentiality.

First to have built the railroads and then invite settlers would have deferred activity in the Choco region, but by taking the initiative and doing all in its power for the desired colonists shows the government's earnestness in the matter.

CURACAO SEES GREATER GROWTH IN CANAL OPENING

CURACAO, Dutch West Indies—When the new "Juliana wharf" was opened for business the Dutch government had presented the cruiser Zealand for the purpose of testing the capacity of the new coaling facilities, and also to lend patriotic color to the event.

The new 530-foot wharf has been built so that it can be extended to more than 1500 feet if the demand should come. This demand is coming is the confident opinion of the people in Curacao. Situated as the wharf is in St. Anna bay, it is within easy reach of any vessel intending to call here. The place is lighted by electricity and there are facilities for bunkering 157 tons of coal per hour.

Prior to 1901 coaling done here was of no importance. The sale did not amount to 200 tons a year. Then an enterprising firm obtained a contract to coal the royal Netherlands navy. Shortly after the mail-boats of the Spanish transatlantic line began making regular calls at this port. The Italian company "La Veloce," the Royal Dutch West Indies mail packet, the Red "D" line boats and other companies now make Curacao a coaling station in the West Indies.

Curacao is waiting for the opening of the canal so as to make further bids for the bunkering of ships going either way across the Caribbean.

ARGENTINA FEELS EFFECT OF CUT IN BEEF SUPPLY

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Prizes amounting to almost \$50,000 were awarded during the recent fat cattle show. The Argentine Rural Society, under whose auspices these annual shows are held, has been working diligently for the improvement of the native stock, and the good results were evident from what the ranches had to show during the exhibition.

The manager of the Frigorifica La Banca, one of the largest meat concerns of Buenos Aires, states that while it is essential to maintain a high quality of beef, cattle are diminishing in quantity to an alarming degree. Prices have increased so that cattle are worth almost 50 per cent more than two years ago. It is calculated that the number of cattle in Argentina today is not over 30,000,000 head. In the case of sheep the stock has been reduced from 120,000,000 a few years ago to 70,000,000.

The foreign trade of the republic keeps advancing at a rapid rate. The value of this trade in 1913 was \$873,800,000, which is an increase of almost \$40,000,000 over 1912. The continuous meat exports to the United States since last summer have helped greatly to swell the total of business.



Group at newspaper booth in South American city which has many fine buildings

CHILE CONSIDERS PLANS FOR ENLARGED TELEPHONE SERVICE

Talk of Combining Two Industries so They May Be Operated With One Organization and Over One Set of Wires, but Differently From German System

VALPARAISO, Chile—In the development of its telephone service Chile has become aware that there is still room for improvement, so as to keep pace with the increasing business of the country. The telegraph service is recognized as good. The majority of the telegraph lines, like the posts and railways, are government affairs, and it said for the authorities that they have established connections at points where no private enterprise would have ventured.

The principal Chilean telephone company is capitalized at \$1,500,000. There has been some talk about the government taking over the telephone service and utilizing the wires now used for telegraphing. At the last census Chile had a total of 8700 miles of telegraph lines and 17,400 miles of wire. The proposition advanced to convert these wires into metallic telephone circuits with earth return. If these circuits should be newly constructed it would involve an expenditure of \$2,895,000. The transforming of the telegraph wires into circuits for telephone use would be at a cost not 10 per cent of that sum, according to Bela Gati, a Chilean electrical engineer who has given much thought to the subject.

Comparing telephone conditions in

Chile and Europe, Señor Gati says that Chile must be more clever than Germany, for instance, in case the telegraph lines are utilized for telephoning. He says that the telegraph operators at the post offices in Germany are employed also as telephone operators, but that this doubling up is not satisfactory because there is no additional pay. Señor Gati has a plan which he expects would bring in a considerable revenue during the night when the newspapers might be induced to take the service and thus save the circuits from idleness.

Chile has now some 400 telegraph offices and there are more than 1000 post-offices. More than half of the postoffices are therefore without telegraph service. It is calculated that in transforming the present telegraph system to telephone use the revenue could be increased to \$579,000. This sum would be sufficient to cover the expense of transformation and to wipe out the government telephone deficit the first year.

The government's policy is progressive, so that it is not impossible that some method will be adopted that will promote communication by wire.

OFFICIAL AIDED EXPLORERS INTO COLOMBIAN WILDS

Former U. S. Representative Says Visitors Fail to Take Account of Time or Distance

BOGOTA, Colombia—When James T. Du Bois was the United States minister to Colombia he interested himself greatly in the development of the country to which he was accredited. Mr. Du Bois was particularly interested in the opening up of the interior districts, and as he found that strangers were arriving for the purpose of investigating animal, bird and plant life as well as exploring for mineral deposits, the United States minister did all in his power to facilitate their labors.

Having been afforded opportunity to observe the hardships and difficulties of students and explorers because of their lack of proper equipment, Mr. Du Bois made it a point to inform such parties in regard to what was needed in order to make their tour a success. He said that as many of the explorers were young men fresh from collegiate institutions they had no experience with conditions in tropical lands. One great difficulty, said Mr. Du Bois, was that travelers failed to take time and distance into account. A very prominent ichthyologist came to Colombia to investigate the pisci-fauna of the country. He was limited to a stay of three months, yet the work he had mapped out for himself would have occupied more than a year. In many other ways Mr. Du Bois was able to give good advice and help explorers in their unfamiliar labor before they started out.

NEW BREAKWATER NEARS COMPLETION

ANCON, C. Z.—In the construction of the Tore Point, or west breakwater, the armoring along the ocean side is complete, the center fill nearly so, and the armoring of the harbor side finished for a distance of about 4700 feet.

The work is being completed at the rate of about 100 feet per day. All of the trestle excepting the piles is removed ahead of the finished fill as it advances, in order that a smooth, compact breakwater may be obtained.

At Coco Solo point, a track has been built connecting the Mt. Hope-Margarita Point line with the root of the east breakwater. The point is about four miles, by rail, from the Panama railroad at Mt. Hope.

La Plata a Culture Center

Argentina, among South American countries, and Costa Rica, in Central America, furnish good illustrations of what education is doing for the people of Spanish America. It is all too true that in the matter of public instruction the countries south of the Rio Grande still need much encouragement and support. Education is largely centered in the populous communities. In cities like Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Lima the higher institutions of learning compare to advantage with universities and colleges in the United States and Europe. What is wanted now, apparently, is a school system that shall benefit the countryside, and as railroad communication extends in South America it has become patent that, as trade follows the flag, so peace and good will among neighbors flourish where the village schoolhouse is firmly planted.

Costa Rica, limited in territory, has a school history of which this Central American nation may be justly proud. General education has brought prosperity to the Costa Ricans. Here is a nation whose standing army is less than the number of its teachers—about 1000—and the neighbors of Costa Rica may well look close to the manner in which the latter country makes its educational advances profitable.

The La Plata University of Argentina, established only a few years, already has made a name for itself as a departure in South American higher teaching. La Plata is not of the conventional order. The institution has broken away from the prevailing system which depends on a faculty that is not distinctly professional. Until professorships become fixed features of Spanish-American university life it is hardly to be expected that the graduate school can be fully satisfied. Most of the professors in South American higher institutions have other active vocations which they consider more vital than their lectures. Post-graduate courses are looked for abroad, and it is to obviate the necessity of going there that La Plata University came on the scene as an innovation. Many Argentines feel that their young men lose a measure of their patriotism when they go away for their higher education. Dependence upon other countries for ideals in arts, science, literature and social progress, they say, leads away from home. Internationalism would have it otherwise, yet there is no doubt that South American youths are not now getting the full benefit of what the native soil may supply if properly cultivated.

TRADE NOTES

PANAMA—A soap and candle factory has begun operations at Panama City with a weekly capacity of 6000 cases of soap, and a daily output of 40,000 candles.

HAVANA, Cuba—Ramie fiber now is being produced successfully by the Compania Cubana de Fibras, and exports already have begun.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—As soon as the plans are approved the company holding the concession for the electrification of the tramways in Parana will start work.

VALPARAISO, Chile—The island of Pascua will be put into sugar cane if the government considers the proposition made recently of advantage to the country.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Algol Lange, author, who made an extended exploration tour into the interior, is now connected with the ministry of agriculture and commerce.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Palm wax, used extensively in soap manufacturing, is found in large quantities in the region of the Bolivian Chaco, and in the Chiquitos territory.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—A savings bank has been established here by the Society of Commercial employees of Salvador.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Sr. Ernesto Solizano has been appointed Nicaraguan consul-general in New York city.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—They take much pride in the fact that La Estrella del Sur—The Southern Star—made its appearance as early as 1807. It was brought into existence during the time that the English army dominated the city. The oldest paper with a continuous existence is El Telegrafo Marítimo, founded in 1850.

Uruguayans are great newspaper readers. They take much pride in the fact that La Estrella del Sur—The Southern Star—made its appearance as early as 1807. It was brought into existence during the time that the English army dominated the city. The oldest paper with a continuous existence is El Telegrafo Marítimo, founded in 1850.

BRASIL'S SUGAR GAINS CREDITED TO EXPERIMENTS

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil—As a result of the experimental sugar station established at Escada, in this state, a noticeable increase has been effected in production. Similar satisfactory results are reported from the experimental station at Campos in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Owing to earlier neglect cane production has been much less than soil and climate seem to warrant. Exports are therefore limited. Slack methods are now to be supplanted and a better quality of seed promises superior results in coming seasons.

The annual output of cane sugar is about 300,000 tons. All except 50,000 tons is kept for home consumption. Of the various states Pernambuco leads with 1,700,000 bags. The state of Rio de Janeiro comes next with 666,000 bags. Bahia has a production of 316,000 bags and of the other sugar producing states Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Alagoas, Sergipe, São Paulo, Santa Catharina, Minas Gerais and Maranhão total 2,500,000 bags.

PER CAPITA TRADE LARGE

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—With less than 9,000,000 inhabitants Argentina has the largest per capita foreign trade of any country in the western hemisphere. This trade totaled \$873,187,000 in 1913.

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AMERICAN EXPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Sons for sample copy. 127 William street, New York.

GREAT SCHOOL OF ARGENTINA BRINGS RENOWN

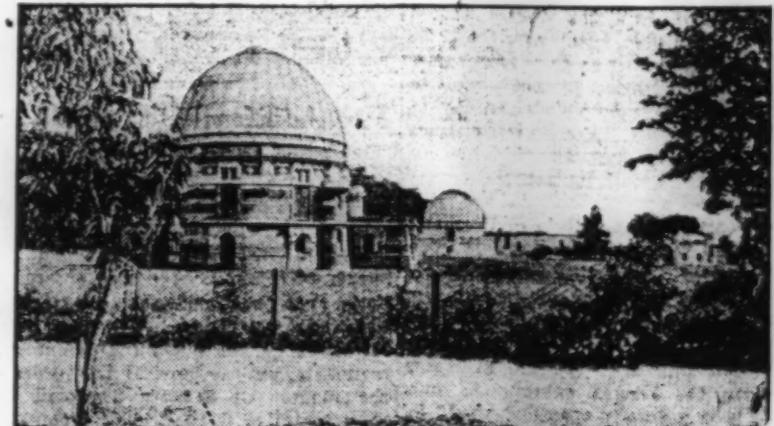
University and Museum Where Dr. Francisco Moreno's Work Has Meant so Much, Is Acquiring Fame for Many Things

FACULTY IS PRAISED

LA PLATA, A. R.—The University of La Plata today is taken as an illustration of how the individuality of an erudite scholar may furnish an incentive for great, practical work.

It is a fact that the department of which Dr. Francisco Moreno was the founder is one which affects least the daily routine of the students at La Plata. For Dr. Moreno is the father of the provincial museum of La Plata, and it was to this institution that he gave his invaluable collections gathered in many voyages, and which museum has won world-renown.

When the University of La Plata was established in 1905 the Bueno Aires national museum had been in existence for years. This museum was founded at the time President Rivadavia was in office. Under the direction of that eminent scholar, German Burmeister, it soon occupied an important place among the great collections of the world. But as the capital of the province of Buenos



Observatory in city known for its higher education

HISTORIC BUILDING CHANGES HANDS IN CITY OF PANAMA

PANAMA—With the sale of the old administration building in Panama to the Panama government, as authorized by President Wilson, an interesting structure changes hands.

The building was erected in 1874-75 by George Loew, a Frenchman, who, prior to this time operated a hotel in the bishop's residence on the Plaza de la Independencia, which at that time extended out to the present limits of the plaza. It was designed for a hotel, and was used for that purpose under the name of the Grand, until its sale to the Universal Interoceanic Canal Company of Panama in 1881.

The structure occupies the whole of a small block; it fronts on the Plaza de la Independencia, parallels Fifth street on the south, and Sixth street on the north, with its rear on Avenue A. The building is approximately 75 by 166 feet in plan, surrounds a small patio, and contains three main and two mezzanine floors. The walls are built of rubble masonry.

When Dr. Dardo Rocha planned La Plata, in 1882, he foresaw the time when it would be a great residential section, and only 40 miles from Buenos Aires it has many advantages of a suburban locality, although it has now a population of 100,000.

CHILE WANTS EMBASSIES

SANTIAGO, Chile—A report is current that Sr. Don Eduardo Suarez, the Chilean minister at Washington, has been instructed to sound the United States government relative to raising the respective legations to embassies.

RURAL LOTS OCCUPIED

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Of the 721 rural lots in the colony of Parqueira-asu 653 now are occupied. The population is 1200. The two primary schools have an attendance of 352 pupils.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Mr. Business Builder

The cost of

Day and Night Letters

is small indeed when

measured by their

business

building power

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Mr. Business Builder

Charges Paid

Number Paid

Business Builder.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUB OF M'MINNVILLE ADVANCES CITY

Women's Civic Organization in Oregon Makes Name for Getting Community Betterments, While Shade Tree and Clean-Up Campaigns Are Now in Progress

M'MINNVILLE, Ore.—A little city park, an auditorium and a \$10,000 Carnegie library building furnish evidence that the Civic Improvement Club of McMinnville is accomplishing results. These are only a few of the larger ways in which the club has been instrumental in carrying out ideas advanced by progressive citizens. It was organized in 1908, federated in 1909, and now has a membership of about 150, while the population of the town is about 3500. Mrs. Thomas Rogers, president, and Mrs. Wayland Hunsaker, secretary, are the present executive officers. The various problems that come up for adjustment are cared for by alert committees, and the work is always well done. The club has a state-wide reputation for being a live factor in city affairs along all progressive lines and, though its officers declare they do not expect to reach the ideal for many years, they

grow the better varieties to perfection. The state experimental station for the walnuts is located here.

Another committee is making a survey of the city to promote a clean-up campaign on a large scale during the coming spring, and the members receive the thanks of the section for their activities along this line, being instrumental in having the council adopt an ordinance requiring citizens to clean up yards and cut weeds in the streets, thus adding much to the beauty and cleanliness of the town.

A banquet was held March 3, when Oregon-made goods were used exclusively in the menu, and all insist that nothing was needed to add either necessity or luxury to the comfort of the banqueters.

The city is free from saloons. There is here one of the best colleges, aside from state institutions, on the coast, students coming to it from all the neighbor-



View in city park, one of the club's projects

are making constant progress. At the meetings lecturers frequently instruct the members and the guests along lines which are proving helpful.

This organization has obtained about \$1000, which it has expended for the betterment of the city along carefully planned lines. It cooperates with the Parent-Teachers Association and the public schools and assists those organizations in planning the work. In the library building is a spacious auditorium where lectures are given under auspices of the club by educators from the University of Oregon and the State Agricultural College.

A committee is perfecting a shade tree ordinance, which will probably be presented to the council by the club soon, requiring citizens to plant shade trees in a more uniform way. Many are using English walnuts for ornamental as well as utility purposes along the parkings of the sidewalks, as this section is said

boring states, also a splendid high school, where athletics, manual training and domestic science courses are provided. Many farmers own their automobiles, which, with telephones, nearby schools and churches, make the section an ideal one in which to reside in the rural districts. Complete failure of crops has never been known here.

It is expected that more than 100 blocks of hard-surface paving, in addition to that now in, will be laid this season, the contract having been let and the work now being under way. The Commercial Club is about to secure a cannery and manufacturing plants are being considered.

The Civic Improvement Club has been instrumental in securing better service in transportation matters, the railway company having now completed the electrification of its system to this point, and a much better service is maintained than formerly.

SIGNAL POLE 73 FEET HIGH RISES ON DIAMOND HEAD, H. I.

HONOLULU—On the topmost pinnacle of the western peak of Diamond Head (the most important crater-peak of the Hawaiian islands), overlooking Honolulu and the Pacific there stands a 73-foot Oregon pine pole, placed there in February, 1914, by telephone and telegraph detachment of company M, signal corps, for signal purposes.

The glistening white shaft will support Ardois' lights, international flags and other signal paraphernalia. Elijah L. Kirk writes in the Star-Bulletin, and in case of actual hostilities will be the sensible head of the Hawaiian department of the United States army.

In the task of raising this stick, weighing over two tons, a distance of about 1000 yards, at an incline ranging from 50 degrees to one perpendicular jump of 50 feet from base to parapet

of a chasm, the chief signal officer of the department, Capt. George S. Gibbs and his assistant, Lieut. Frederick F. Black, who is directly in charge of the detachment, were successful.

All the available men of telephone and telegraph detachment company M, signal corps, in pursuance of their varied work in all branches of signal work had for a few days this piece of realistic instruction, assisting the electrical engineer, J. G. Anthony, in getting the masthead into position.

The men from the detachment who were responsible for the successful accomplishment of the task were: 1st Class Sergt. Roy F. Cox, 1st Class Privates Patton W. Brooks, Elijah L. Kirk, John M. Lassar, Roy E. Menasco, and Privates Alvin H. Hubbard, Daniel C. Hall, Harry V. Kerney, Jerome E. Lane, Berthold A. Moeller, Thad B. Smith.

CHORAL UNION FOR PEOPLE OF SHEBOYGAN IS ESTABLISHED

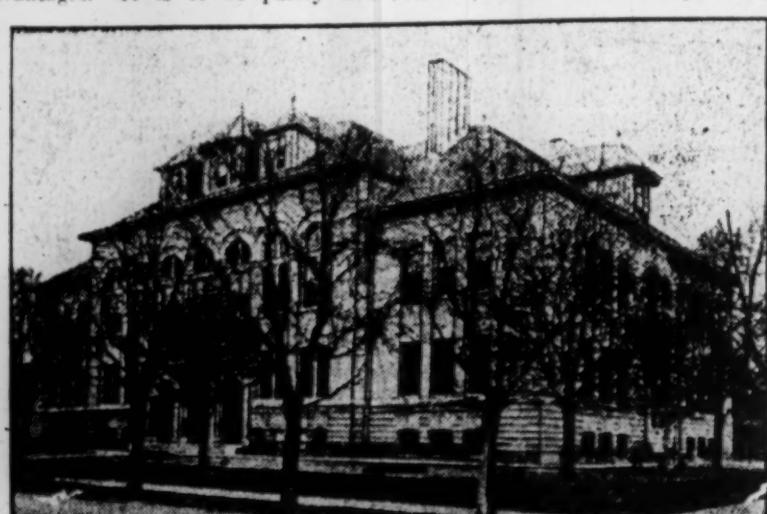
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Music-loving people of Sheboygan have organized a choral union composed of about 250 members, which it is hoped to increase to 300 or more. The object is to promote community music, and it is receiving the enthusiastic support and encouragement of citizens, so that the organization is expected to remain permanently.

It is intended to interest all classes of people, the church choirs, singing societies, public school teachers, and especially those who have no other musical advantages. It is to be purely non-

sectarian and, it is believed, a strong bond will be felt among those who join. Through its work the projectors are confident the elevating influence of music will leave its impression on the city.

Weekly rehearsals will be held on Monday evenings. The union will not be obliged to go outside the city for a director, as Prof. Theodore Winkler has been engaged to lead. Professor Winkler is well known throughout the state as an able conductor, and the success of the society is thought to be assured.

H. F. Leverenz, principal of public schools, has been elected president.



High school building, in which choral union holds its meetings

LETTERS BY THACKERAY SHOW HE ENJOYED AMERICAN CITIES

Unpublished Missives Written in Early Fifties Praise Boston, New York and Philadelphia as Three Great Cities and Voice His Impressions

NEW YORK—The collection of Thackerayana recently disposed of at the Anderson galleries, and which was formed by Maj. William H. Lambert, was a celebrated one. Major Lambert, a soldier during the civil war, promoted for gallantry, and after the war a prosperous business man in Philadelphia, had two all-absorbing "hobbies." One was Lincoln, the other Thackeray. His Lincoln collection Major Lambert began immediately after the close of the war, acquiring all possible items relating to the great emancipator.

His equally sincere admiration of Thackeray took similar expression in the gathering together of a collection which finally came to be acknowledged as the finest extant, not excepting that of Lady Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, from whom indeed Major Lambert acquired many items, including the complete manuscript of "The Rose and the Ring," with its 81 comic pencil drawings, some of them colored. The text is in Thackeray's upright script, as legible as print. The drawings were made to amuse some children who came for an afternoon, and the story was written around the pictures. One of the children, named Betty, appears as the heroine of the tale, Betsinda. The large manuscript of "The Adventures of Philip," written partly on note paper of various clubs which the author frequented, and with many lively annotations, was in the collection, together with manuscripts of many lectures and fragments of "Vanity Fair" and "Pen-dennis."

Among rarities are sets of the two little college magazines The Snub and the Gownsman, to which Thackeray contributed, and the only known copy of the Whitney-Brown Paper Magazine, which never went beyond one issue and which contains nine lithographs illustrating "The Veracious History of Dionysius Diddler." "King Glumpus" and "The Exquisites," two plays, also are rare.

Thackeray's irrepressible bent for fun-making runs through the letters, of which there were many in the collection, written to Mrs. Brookfield, to Miss Perry and her sister, Mrs. Elliott, and to others. One of the letters to Mrs. Elliott contains the following: "I have the honor to inform you that there will be read this evening at the Geographical Society a paper on 'The Isthmus of Kraw.' As a man I have long known and esteemed him; that he laid claim to be an Isthmus I never knew before."

"Your most faithful humble servant, Turn Over." And on the other side of the sheet, "Now please turn back again."

A letter to William Ayton starts out with the following lightsome bit:

"When the bee is on the bonnet and the heather on the brae
And the lilting bubbly jockey carols forth an ilk spray
When the Haggis in the muirland and the Estrich on the tree
Sing their matins at the sunset dost thou think, my dear, of me?"

An unpublished letter tells of attending in Paris the reception of the President of the republic: "I met the ambassador elbowing through the crowd. 'Sir,' said I, 'my shoestring is untied. Do you think the President of the republic will notice it?' At which Lord Normanby said, 'The President will look up at you—not down.' And the fact is he gave me a shake of the hand through a little naval officer, over whom I made an elegant bow. But you should have seen Lord Normanby's face when I put the question about the shoestring with that inveterate flippancy which Mr. Wilkins remarks and deprecates in your most obedient servant. I know it's disrespectful, but I can't help myself."

Some of the letters were written during Thackeray's visit to the United States on a lecture tour and give refreshing impressions. "Now I have seen great cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia," he writes in a letter dated Feb. 14, 1853. "I think I like them all mighty well. They seem to me not so civilized as our London, but more so than Manchester and Liverpool. At Boston is very good literate company indeed. It is like Edinburgh for that—a vast amount of torism and donnishness everywhere; that of New York the simplest and least pretentious, for it suffices that a man should keep a fine house, give parties and have a daughter to get all the world to him."

From New York, in a letter unpublished, he writes: "You should have heard how Bancroft flattered them all at a press dinner the other day. There were 30 present and they made as many speeches, in every one of which they fired a great thundering compliment point blank at me." Savannah, Ga., he found to him like: "In a tranquil old city, wide-streeted, tree-planted, with a few cows and carriages toiling through the sandy road, a few happy negroes sauntering here and there, a red river with a tranquil fleet of merchantmen taking in cargo, and tranquil warehouses barricaded with packs of cotton,—no row, no tearing northern bustle, no ceaseless hotel racket, no crowds—a snug little languid audience of three or four hundred people, far too lazy to laugh or applaud; a famous good dinner, breakfast, etc., and leisure all the morning to think and do and sleep and read as I like"

Not the least interesting are the letters of Charlotte Bronte to W. S. Williams, a "reader" for a publishing house, who was first to see merit in Miss Bronte's writings and to recommend their publication. The author paid two

visits to London. On one of these she writes to her father:

"I have been to the theater and seen Macready in 'Macbeth.' I have seen the pictures in the National Gallery. I have seen a beautiful exhibition of Turner's paintings, and yesterday I saw Mr. Thackeray. He dined here with some other gentlemen. He is a very tall man—above six feet high, with a peculiar face—not handsome—very ugly indeed—generally somewhat satirical and stern in expression, but capable also of a kind look." Charlotte Bronte dedicated her second edition of "Jane Eyre" to Thackeray, whom she recognized, with characteristic insight, as a man of genius.

A letter from Leigh Hunt to his publisher also speaks of Thackeray's stature: "He surmounts me loftily, as I stand by him, and I go five foot ten and a half," he writes. A letter from Edward Fitzgerald to "My dear old Thackeray" goes over all the literary news and says, "Dickens' last 'Dom' boy" has a very fine account of the overrunning education system; worth whole volumes of essays on the subject if big-wigs would believe that a laughter may tell truths."

MONITORIALS BY NIXON WATERMAN

HARMONY

They who truly love to sing find melody in everything: Blent with morning, noon and night Are mellow measures of delight.

Through all the year—or March or June—

Somewhere there runs a joyous tune That makes the world seem kind and good

To all within the brotherhood.

And all who sing along the way Find it more smooth and fair than they Who pause and sigh. When hearts are light,

The skies above seem glad and bright; But if within are gloom and doubt, So is the world around about;

Yet will it aise of beauty bring To all who truly love to sing.

FITTING REMARK

When all the folks are airship flyers, Why, then the stage sweetheart may be

Quite serious when he inquires:

"Oh, darling, will you fly with me?"

As soon as it can raise the capital, Cuba will build a \$1,000,000 capitol building at the capital. Capital idea! Of course it will have a cupola of liberal dome-mentions.

INTERESTING

It is hard to seem real patient As he sits and waits for her, While the taxi outside in which they're ride Is costing so much per.

IN SUBURBIA

She gives him a lengthy shopping list, And the last thing he can hear His little wife say, as he makes a break, Each morning as he goes to take His train is: "Buy, buy, dear!"

TEST SHOWS HOW MUCH SEED TO GET FULL CROP NEEDED

MINNEAPOLIS—Large numbers of samples of alfalfa are being received at the seed laboratory of the agriculture college to be tested, according to the Journal. The tests are being made to enable the farmer to know how much of the seed he must sow to get a full crop.

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS FARMERS' MARKETING PLANS

Relation of Organized Sales to Trust Question Uppermost Subject on Program of Gathering That Will Bring Economists From All Over the United States

CHICAGO, Ill.—The second national conference on marketing and farm credits will be held in Chicago April 14, 15 and 16 at the Hotel Sherman, in a joint program with the Western Economics Society. According to Charles W. Holmes, secretary, things that will be featured on the program are the farmers' relation to the trust problem, national legislation pending in regard to rural credits, how to keep farmers' organizations efficient, direct marketing by parcel post and by express shipments. There will be sectional discussions of related subjects by the fruit and truck growers, the dairy and cheese producers, and the beef, grain and cotton producers. The relation of the transportation, express and refrigerator lines to the marketing problem will be taken up in detail.

This conference held its first meeting in Chicago last April, at which time the organization was perfected. The call and organization meeting was made and held under the auspices of the agricultural press. The two committees which have charge of the work of preparing for the second meeting are the general committee on program composed of J. H. Connell of Stillwater, Okla., Henry J. Waters of Manhattan, Kan.; B. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill., Charles Mc-

66 IMPERATOR⁹⁹
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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN WILL SEND CLUB FAR

Musical Organization on Its Spring Trip Will Go to the Pacific Coast, Stopping for Concerts in Many Cities

TRIP 6000 MILES LONG

DETROIT, Mich.—The spring concert trip of the University of Michigan Musical Club this year will be the longest ever undertaken by any Michigan student organization, the Free Press reports.

The club will start its concert tour at Grand Rapids on April 3, and between that time and its final concert at Chicago, April 23, will have traveled 6000 miles and given concerts in St. Louis, Mo.; Denver, Col.; Laramie, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Reno, Nev.; Berkeley and Los Angeles, Cal.; Omaha, Neb., and Rockford, Ill. Guarantees have been received from all cities with the exception of Los Angeles. It is assured that 32 men shall be taken on the trip and it is hoped that 36 may go, besides a faculty representative, a manager, and an accompanist, making either 35 or 39 men in all. Several of the club members are in the Michigan Union opera, which will give a performance in Chicago on the evening of April 4, so the club will stop there en route from Grand Rapids to St. Louis, but no concert will be given till the return, on April 23, when the clubs will furnish the entertainment at the Chicago alumni banquet at the LaSalle.

The concert at Berkeley will be given in combination with the University of California musical clubs in the Greek theater, which has a seating capacity of 8000. It is also possible that a three-cornered concert may be arranged for at Palo Alto, on April 15, participated in by the Universities of Michigan, California and Stanford.

SIGN'S MUST BE HINGED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The city's building department has notified owners of electric signs which are not hinged so they may be drawn back to the building in daytime that they must be so constructed immediately or torn down, according to the Star.

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS FARMERS' MARKETING PLANS

MAURETANIA March 17, 6 P.M.
CARMANIA March 25, 3 P.M.
*Does not call at Queenstown

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From New York

MAURETANIA March 17, 6 P.M.

CARMANIA March 25, 3 P.M.

*Does not call at Queenstown

INTERNATIONAL LINE

Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday

Potsdam Mar. 24, 10 A.M.

*N'w' Ams'dam Mar. 31, 10 A.M.

TERMINAL TRACK ROUTE CHANGES ARE DISCUSSED

Public Service Engineer Exhibits Maps and Drawings of East Boston Plans at Conference of Engineers of Interested Firms

MORE TIME DESIRED

Changes in the route and in the plans of the proposed tracks to be laid in East Boston by the East Boston Terminal Railway Company to connect the large warehouses with the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany roads were discussed today at a conference of the public service commission. G. M. Maybury, J. M. Hallowell and Edward H. Taylor were present for the terminal company, Melvin O. Adams for the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, and W. H. Hayes, engineer for the commission.

Maps and drawings were submitted by Mr. Hayes to show where the changes would take effect. Each point was discussed in detail. Both sides declared they would require more time to study the new plans and the hearings were adjourned until March 26.

One of the changes proposed in the plans of Mr. Hayes gave an easier grade for the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn road at Porter street, to allow it to get into its East Boston terminal. Another would have the tracks of the terminal company raised over the tracks of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn road. To this, however, objections were raised on the ground that considerable difficulty and expense would be experienced in pulling heavy trains up inclines.

When it was proposed by one of the commissioners that the terminal company might change its route and eliminate much of the trouble it was pointed out that this would mean a large outlay in remapping and resurveying the land, as well as give rise to other complications.

DEFEND HOME AGAINST THE HEALTH BOARDS

(Continued from page one)

latitude than that held by Congress, the President or the Massachusetts Legislature in that they provided that these health boards might make laws and regulations, interpret them as they saw fit and finally enforce them. Thus, the legislative, judicial and executive functions of an important function of the government were to be combined in the central health board.

House bill 931 provides as follows: Whenever it shall appear to the state board of health or to a local board of health that, by reason of improper care, improper household conditions, or improper habits, the condition of a person suffering from tuberculosis is such as to endanger such person or his family or the public, and that the conduct of such person with regard to his health is not governed in accordance with the advice of a person competent to advise with regard thereto, such board of health may request the justice of the police, municipal or district court having jurisdiction in the district wherein such person resides to order his removal either to some proper institution for the care of tuberculous patients in the locality in which the patient resides or to some institution maintained by the state, and such person shall remain in such institution until discharged by the authorities in charge thereof: provided, however, that, whenever the patient shall so request, the authorities in charge of such institution shall notify the justice of the court which has taken original cognizance of the case of the desire of such person to be discharged, and thereupon, after hearing, the court may order such discharge or take such action with regard thereto as may be deemed expedient. Any authority in charge of such institution shall, upon failure to communicate the request of a patient as herein provided, be deemed in contempt of the court having jurisdiction of the matter.

MAYOR CURLEY GETS FAST RIDE ON BATTLESHIP

Attaining the highest speed yet reached, 23 knots an hour, while Mayor Curley was aboard, the Argentine battleship Rivadavia is back from her trial trip and today is tied up at Commonwealth pier, South Boston. Officers report that the craft also went through turning and backing tests satisfactorily.

Tonight the Rivadavia will leave port another short trial at 15 knots an hour as an economy test. The economy test was conducted recently but it is said the coal was of poor quality.

MANY TOURISTS OFF ON FRUITER

At noon today a number of tourists left here on the United States' steamer Sixto, Capt. R. Glenn, bound for Port Antonio, Colon, Panama, and Port Limón, Costa Rica.

ROAD LAWS ARE POSITIVE

Editorial Commenting on Rhode Island Decision Marvels That It Is Needed

As if there could be a doubt about the requirement that drivers must keep to the right of the road, a case has to go through the courts every now and then to make sure of it for everybody's benefit. The Rhode Island superior court has just handed down a decision to the effect that the right of way is on the right. It might be a saving to the judge and of the ink in the judicial well to have this ruling printed and passed out as occasion requires. It has been the same ever since Americans took to the road and is likely to stay the same until the English persuade us that it is better to be left on the left than right on the right.

The same morning paper that announced the decision of the Rhode Island court recorded the beginning of another suit, with a claim of damages as the result of an automobile being on the left side of the road. The rule has evidently not come to the point of such observance that men will choose to obey it even going to court to defend their notion of a right to go wherever they please. The automobile's occupation of the highways gives the greater importance to the rule. The turning of corners with a car under some speed is the time of violation of the rule, along with the passing of the other car, which gives a right to take to the other side but with caution not to dispute the way with the person moving the other way. The automobile going around the corner must keep to the right of the center of both the roads or be liable for the breach of the law. Passing another vehicle it has only a limited privilege. Both the situations need to be talked about when they are commonly disregarded.

The law of the road in America is a legacy of the days when oxen were the motor. The driver of this sort of team keeps the animals on his right, so as to have them under the control of the whip in his right hand. If the English practise had been followed, he would have to walk on the outer side of the road or change his whip to the left hand. He chose to walk in the middle and if he had to turn his team out, the oxen and not the driver would take to the ditch. Because he stayed in the middle, turning to the right became the American rule. In passing, it is to be noted that the terms "nigh" and "off" as applied to the two horses in a pair come from the same practise. People who have difficulty in remembering which is the nigh and off horse have only to place themselves beside the pair facing

the same way with the whip in the right hand to realize that the horse nearest is "nigh" and the outer one the "off." Modern vehicles have brought some modifications of the rule, but the main one is still rigid. The case was in the courts not long ago as to the requirement of passing on the left when the vehicles were the street car that had come to a stop and the automobile. To require that the motor car should swing to the other side of the street, in order to pass on the left, would be to cause great inconvenience and possibly to increase the danger, as other automobiles would be met. The requirement upon the drivers of the motor cars, as they approach the street car that is discharging passengers is to use care, either coming to a stop or slowing the car to the point that would make it easy to stop short. The strict application of passing always on the left would make extreme trouble in the streets where the motor cars move all one way each side of the car tracks, as it would mean crossing whenever a street car was to be passed, whether it was standing or in motion.

Complaint is frequent that the horse-drawn vehicles are not given a show in the roads by the automobiles, although the occasion is growing less as men are getting more familiar with their duties and obligations. The wagon lost none of its rights when the motor car arrived.

It is entitled to half the road. So for that matter is the pedestrian, if he chooses to insist upon his rights.

The automobile has no rights that compel the man on foot to get out of the roadway to permit to pass—it must get by him by turning to the left. So positive is the law of the road that the least variation from it throws the responsibility for consequences entirely upon the driver.

Automobile drivers have need to study this branch of the law as none ever needed to study it before them. Their responsibility is as much greater as the power of the machine is greater than that of the driven horse. The courts are not likely to be more lenient toward them than toward others who fail to observe that right is right in driving. Thus far all the decrees have been marked by even a greater strictness, as is needed when it is a 40 horsepower machine that is in the problem. But consideration of public rights ought not await decrees of court. Reasonable consideration of the rights of others, none too marked with auto drivers, will make encounters with the law impossible.

REVERE GIVEN SELECTION ON CHARTER FORM

Committee on Cities Stops Hearing and Refers Two Plans of City Government Presented to Town for Choice

INVESTIGATION LATER

The town of Revere was well represented this morning before the committee on cities at the State House when a hearing was given on the form of government that the town desires to adopt in the future, and the city charter plans presented were referred to the town for a choice.

The situation as it now exists in Revere was explained to the committee by Roscoe Wallsworth of Revere. He said that in his opinion the majority of the voters in the town wished annexation to the city of Boston but as that procedure had been disapproved he did not really know where the citizens would stand on the question of whether Revere should continue under a town government or whether they wanted a city charter government. He was, however, in favor of a city government and the bill under consideration today contained a plan of government that he advocated.

Representative Andrew A. Cassassa of Revere told the committee that the present town form of government was very inadequate for use in a town of Revere's size and so he presented to the committee another form of city charter which he thought the best for this purpose. He said, that there is too much diversity of authority in Revere and something should be done at once to correct the situation.

Several other citizens of the town wished to be heard on the matter under consideration, but Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea proposed to the committee that the matter be postponed for about three weeks, so that the town could be given the time to act on the proposition, and then the committee on cities could visit the town of Revere and take up the form decided to be the best by the town, article by article. All present agreed that this was the best course to pursue and the hearing was closed.

Mayor Harry O. Foster was today before the committee on cities in favor of two bills: one provides that the mayor of the city of Gloucester shall appoint the members of the licensing board of that city. The other would make the term of the commissioner of streets three years. The bills were opposed by a labor committee of Gloucester.

SIMONS WINS BY FINE PLAYING IN PALM BEACH GOLF

PALM BEACH, Fla.—One of the most remarkable golf matches that a Palm Beach gallery ever followed resulted when W. R. Simons of Garden City and Harold Weber of Toledo came together in the 36-hole final for the state amateur golf championship of Florida Wednesday.

At the end of the morning half Weber led by 2 up, and he was naturally considered in the role of a winner when he increased his lead to 4 up at the seventh hole in the afternoon half of the match. Simons, however, by playing perfect golf from this point, pulled out the match by a 3 and 2 margin with a card of 33 for the inward round, which is the lowest figure in the history of Palm Beach recorded for this half of this course in competition.

Simons played phenomenal golf and won five of the six holes played between the eighth and thirteenth holes, and to cap the climax holed a putt from off the green for a 3 at the 36-yard sixteenth hole for the match and the title of Florida amateur golf champion. Simons tallied 77 and 67 for his two rounds, and Weber 75 and 72.

In the second flight E. H. Fitler of Philadelphia secured a win by playing beautiful golf against John Shepard, Jr., a former Rhode Island champion from Boston. Fitler played in 35 and continued this sort of golf until the match was over by a 6-6 margin.

SEARCH IS MADE FOR POTASH IN WESTERN STATES

WASHINGTON—"Potash in Western Saline Deposits" is the title of a report by James H. Hance of the United States geological survey, just issued. The examinations of the various saline lakes, marshes, flats and wells described in the report were made in connection with the broad line of search which the geological survey is making throughout the West in quest of commercial potash deposits. While none of the localities in question are shown to be promising as possessing potash in sufficient quantities to warrant development, the descriptions and analysis are published by the survey as a contribution to the general subject.

A copy of the report (Bulletin 540-P) may be obtained on application to the director of the geological survey, Washington, D. C.

SERVICE BOARD HEAD CHANGED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Glynn designated Commissioner Seymour Van Santvoord as chairman of the up-state public service commission. Mr. Van Santvoord succeeds Martin S. Decker, who resigned the chairmanship Wednesday but retains his membership.

For Value Received

As a means of spreading education, of giving general information of interest to all and of bringing into our own sphere a knowledge of how the rest of the world thinks and does, the daily newspaper, not considering the cost to the reader, occupies a position of importance unattained by any other form of the printed word.

Most men who read anything, it is often said, read the newspaper. The bigger and broader the source of information the greater will be the understanding of those who read. To produce a newspaper which can furnish news from the far corners of the world, and which is in every sense big and broad, requires far more revenue than the subscription price paid by the subscribers, who receive more than full value.

For the privilege of bringing their offerings to the attention of Monitor readers, the advertisers pay that proportion of the cost of production which, to a large degree, makes the paper possible. Thus whenever the readers of the paper patronize its advertisers, when feasible—price, quality and service being equal, they are putting their influence where it will count directly in making a better newspaper possible.

"For value received" the readers' intentional interest in advertising, and the consequent patronage of newspaper advertisers, is found to be satisfactory. It produces an increasing confidence in advertising as a prominent economic factor where care is exercised in accepting only honest advertising, as is the case of the Monitor.

APPEAL IS MADE FOR METHODS TO AID UNEMPLOYED

That cities and towns should have some method to provide work for the unemployed and that churches should study the question seriously and through public opinion bring to bear upon society those forces which will lead to the elimination of social waste, were opinions expressed by the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of the social service commission of the Congregational church, at the Boston University school of theology yesterday. "Each city should have some method for providing employment," he said, "and the work performed should be paid for at a standard wage and the work done under standard conditions. With labor bureaus and money available which can be loaned to the workers, the next step will be to provide some form of out-of-work insurance."

ILLEGAL VOTING IN WARWICK CHARGED

PROVIDENCE—A charge that 600 votes cast in his town were purchased every year, was made in the House yesterday by the Rev. Richard H. Woffenden, Progressive member from Warwick. The representative was arguing against the proposed bill for the abolition of the property qualification of voters. Action on the measure was postponed until today.

"That is something I intend to bring before the attorney-general's department later and I don't care to say any more about it now," said the pastor.

PORTSMOUTH IS TO BUILD BOAT

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Senator Hollis announced Wednesday that a submarine boat, to cost \$350,000, would be built at the local navy yard. The contract was taken from the Lake Shipbuilding Company.

Salaried Board Reduction Is to Be Considered at Hearing

Ways and Means Committee of Legislature Hears Representatives of Commission on Economy and Efficiency Argue

IS URGED BY GOVERNOR

Reasons for the consolidation of the various department commissions of the state and objections to such a proposition were offered before the committee on ways and means at the State House today. Robert W. Kelso, secretary, and David F. Tilley, a member, spoke for the board of charity and the opening statements for the commission on economy and efficiency were made by Chairman John N. Cole, and Frank X. Tyrrell, a member of the commission.

Chairman Cole said reorganization of the state boards similar to that recommended in Massachusetts had been carried out with excellent results in several other states and hundreds of cities. There would follow the proposed consolidation, he said, a greatly improved administration in all institutions of the state and a marked increase in efficiency and decrease in expense.

He pointed out that the commission did not wish it understood that its report reflected in any way upon the various officials of the commission but rather upon the loosely connected system of administration that had grown until it was unwieldy.

In its investigation the commission found that the trustees of the various institutions left the more important work to the superintendents, that the superintendents left much of their work to the clerks and that thus the most of the work was carried on by men of small salaries, small ability and no responsibility.

As examples of improvements that should be carried out in the state and for which no provision was made at the present time, Mr. Cole instanced the placing of prisoners in out-of-door camps for clearing land for cultivation, the standardization of institution buildings and the establishment of a "clearing house" system whereby the various boards could exchange reports, recommendations and new ideas.

Mr. Tyrrell said that the investigation of the committee had been carried on solely with an idea to improvement and not to the dismissal of any officials; that the cooperation of most of the officials had been obtained, some of whom acknowledged that the methods of certain departments were unbusinesslike and inefficient.

In protesting against the report of the commission on economy and efficiency Secretary Kelso read the recommendations of the commission in detail and pointed out how much, in the opinion of the board, they were ill-advised and based on false information.

During his remarks, he said: "The commission's report recommends that the state board of charity and the state board of insanity; the prison commission, the commission for the blind, the new parole board and all boards of trustees in charge of 27 state institutions be abolished. The commission would do this because it considers the present system wrong, yet it finds no single instance of wrongdoing nor incompetency. Nor does it point out any instance where the change would save money. The proposed executive secretary of charity is to have all the non-institutional duties of the state board of charity and of the commission for the blind which includes the care of 5,000 wards, supervision of 800 private charitable corporations, supervision of public poor relief, determination of legal statements of which the board examines about 11,000 cases each year and much other work."

In conclusion, he said the board leaves very little of the commission's report, its absolute incompetence they appeared to establish beyond any doubt. It closes its statement with these words: "Without malice and in a desire to further any reasonable analysis of our institutional problems the state board of charity respectfully represents that the report and recommendations contained in House bill 2137 are wholly untrustworthy and wretchedly composed and altogether a discredit to this commonwealth."

Increased efficiency, a substantial saving in salaries to the taxpayers, and the prevention of the division of responsibility are the three advantages advanced for his consolidation plan by the governor. In his inaugural address, he advised the following changes in the present commissions:

"1, a single headed fish and game commission; 2, consolidation of the harbor and land commission with the directors of the port; 3, the elimination of the state auditor from the commission on economy and efficiency and the appointment of a third member who is not connected with any other department of the commonwealth; 4, consolidation of the metropolitan water and sewerage board with the metropolitan park commission and a new commission, creating in place thereof three members, as a metropolitan department of public works for the establishment of two separate commissions of one member each; and 5, reduction of the membership of the public service commission from 5 to 3."

Debate on the Governor's appeal for the holding of a constitutional convention continues in the House today. This debate was started shortly before adjournment yesterday afternoon, when Representative Twohig of South Boston moved substitution of the constitutional convention bill for the adverse report of the committee on constitutional amendments.

Apparently the three parties in the

House are each somewhat divided on the questions of the advisability of calling a convention and the constitutionality of any amendments that it might adopt should it be convened. It is expected that the opinion of the supreme court of the state will be asked for on the latter question. Representative Carr of Hopkinton, Progressive, favored the calling of convention, and Representative Bates of Boston questioned that there was any public demand for it during the short debate yesterday.

Action will be taken today on the bill to establish the date for the assessment of taxes as April 1. After a short debate yesterday the House moved to reconsider its postponement of the bill until March 17 and the measure was then placed on the calendar for today.

The following committee reports were received in the House.

Leave to withdraw on the petition of Senator John F. Brennan that a finance committee be established for the county of Middlesex.

Leave to withdraw on petition of Samuel S. Kenney and another for legislation relative to the abatement of smoke in Boston and vicinity.

Leave to withdraw on petition of the Mayor of Boston relative to the construction of garages in Boston.

Ways and means reported favorably on the bill to authorize the board of education to maintain classes for the training of teachers for state-aided vocational and continuation schools.

Federal relations, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Morrill that Congress be requested to pass legislation providing for public ownership and operation of coal mines. Leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Morrill that Congress be requested to pass legislation providing that the railroad system of the United States be placed under the jurisdiction of the post-office department.

Municipal finance reported a bill on petition of former Mayor Fitzgerald for the erection of a school administration building in the city of Boston.

Mercantile affairs, leave to withdraw on petition of George T. Daly for the reduction of telephone rates within the metropolitan district of Boston on all limited telephones.

The Senate ordered to a third reading, 17 to 5, the bill to allow savings banks to pay interest on deposits which are less than three months in the institutions. It adopted the amendment to the Worcester vagrancy bill making it statewide in application, killed the curfew law bill and advanced various bills allowing cities to borrow money for municipal improvements.

Senator Bellamy of Taunton sought to amend the savings bank bill by striking out the interest provision, declaring he saw no call for it. Senator Hilton of Framingham said the bill should pass as reported by the committee.

Senator Horgan of Boston opposed the bill because he said it favored unduly the savings bank department of trust companies.

On the amendment adopted by the House making the Worcester vagrancy bill statewide, there was considerable debate from all parts of the chamber. On the rising vote the bill was defeated, but on a roll call the amendment was adopted, 20 to 16.

The bill to allow the city of Lynn to borrow \$350,000 outside its debt limit for school building purposes was opposed by Senator Doyle. He said it was simply opening up the door for more abuse. By a vote of 17 to 4 the bill was passed to be engrossed.

A Fall River bill to allow that city to borrow \$185,000, also outside the limit, was opposed by Senator Doyle, but was ordered to a third reading. The Brennan bill to abolish ferry tolls between Boston and East Boston was referred to the next General Court on the motion of the proposer.

The rules were suspended to admit a bill for the payment of Cambridge school teachers.

Ways and means reported a resolve for the codification of the labor laws of the state, and rules were suspended to allow the admission of a resolve for the codification of the laws of towns.

Counties reported adversely on the bill to increase the number of Middlesex county commissioners from three to five.

The municipal finance committee reported a bill to allow Boston street commissioners to lay out, widen and relocate streets with the approval of the members of the board.

Soon after the council meeting Chairman Lowell was notified informally of the action of the council. He issued a reply in which he takes issue with the Governor on all four charges and maintains that the work of the board was being handled efficiently. Mr. Lowell expresses the hope that the Governor may secure a board that will carry on the work as efficiently, in which event, Mr. Lowell says, the board will have no stronger supporter than himself.

The action of the Governor and council in removing the labor board was the climax of the discussion that has arisen because Mr. Foss in naming the board did not select as one of its members a "physician or sanitary engineer" as provided in the law of 1912 creating the board.

A crisis in the situation was reached when Mrs. Dewey, at the council meeting week ago, protested against the employment by the board of a civil engineer, asserting that in her opinion a physician should be chosen since one had not been named to the board.

After getting the consent of the councilors, Governor Walsh decided to make a change at once. He asked Chairman Lowell to resign in order that a physician might be appointed to his place, and Mr. Lowell declined, saying that the Governor could have appointed a physician at the time Mrs. Dewey's term expired.

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 10c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

REAL ESTATE—PEORIA, ILL.

FOR SALE—200 acres, 2½ miles east of court house, Peoria, Illinois, having lake front, never failing springs, bottom land, all hills now cleared and building sites. It has a sugar maple grove and other forest trees, is about half under cultivation, has public and public roads, etc. Will divide, suitable for building lots, trout business lots, building sites, pleasure park, summer cottages, etc. Will divide, will sell purchases and sell so as to make payment as desirable, half on credit. DAN R. SHEEN, Peoria, Ill.

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ACCOMMODATIVE with some leisure time would assist in cooking or taking care of children; no rooming. Best refer- ences given. Phone Camb. 568-W.

PENNSYLVANIA IN 1913 COAL OUTPUT SETS NEW MARK

WASHINGTON—Pennsylvania broke all previous state records in the production of coal in 1913, according to advance estimates by E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, having a combined production of hard and soft coal amounting probably to 267,000,000 short tons.

The bureau of anthracite coal statistics of Philadelphia, reports that shipments of anthracite in the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1913, amounted to 63,407,010 long tons and shipments during December approximated 6,000,000 tons, making the total for the year about 69,407,010 long tons.

The colliery consumption and the coal sold to local trade represented about 15 per cent of the shipments, so that the total output during the year is estimated at 79,830,000 long tons, 4,500,000 tons more than that of 1912, when operations were suspended for seven weeks during April and May pending an adjustment of the wage scale, and about 940,000 tons short of the record output of 80,771,488 long tons, mined in 1911.

As the use of anthracite as a manufacturing fuel has been eliminated, it is not affected to the same extent as bituminous coal by trade conditions, the principal influence being the temperature during the winter. The mild winter season of 1912 and of the closing months

LOCOMOTIVE LIGHTS IMPORTANT FACTOR IN RAILWAY SAFETY

The chief light sources now available for locomotive head lamps are oil flames, acetylene gas flames, incandescent electric lamps and electric arc lamps, says the Electrical World. The light emitted by any one of these, to be effective for head lamp service, must be concentrated into a beam. There are two principal methods of accomplishing this, one by the use of a lens, the other by the use of a parabolic reflector.

As it is practically impossible to concentrate a powerful oil or gas flame into a small volume these light sources are eliminated where a strong head lamp is required. The electric arc is a very powerful light source of small volume. Backed by the proper reflector it will produce an extremely powerful, dazzling beam.

Many roads, especially the double track lines equipped with block signals, consider such a beam detrimental to the safe operation of trains, owing to the temporary dazzling of the engineer of an approaching locomotive, reflection from glass signal lenses, fog, etc.

Between the flame head lamps and the

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COME TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS

Comfortably enclose yourself in the through Pullman, and step right out into the sunshiny land with the right time to appreciate the joys of summertime is now, and the right place is on THE FLORIDA EAST COAST.

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St. Augustine.....Ponce de Leon and Alcazar Ormond-on-the-Halifax.....Ormond Palm Beach.....Breakers and Royal Poinciana Royal Palm Miami.....The Colonial Long Key.....An Ideal Camp Havana, Cuba, via Key West and P. & O. S. S. Co.

The Over Sea Railroad, with Pullman service, allows stop off privileges at principal places.

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Galvanized Steel Brood Coops, with Runns, Chicken Feeders, etc. KNUDSON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 650, St. Joseph, Mo.

Combined Hatcher and Brooder

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true. That is saying a whole lot, but it is true. The construction of the SHIMPLY power light, eliminates the cold corners. Side walls are smooth, assuring even distribution over the eggs. Diffusion system of ventilation automatically regulated throughout. Easily kept. Absolutely clean, odorless, fire proof. Not an experiment. Thousands of pleased customers.

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EVERY MOTORIST is interested when shown the BROWN TOP LIFT. Enables one person to handle an extension top with ease. Price \$5. One agent each city. An opportunity for women to develop a business of their own. BROWN TRAILER CO., Rose bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

DUNWOODY SCHOOL WILL INCORPORATE

MINNEAPOLIS—The William Hood Dunwoody Industrial school will be incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, the Journal announces. Officers will thereafter be elected, including a secretary to whom many inquiries now coming in to Charles C. Bovey and John Crosby, trustees under the will of the late William H. Dunwoody, will be referred. "It will be some time before the estate has been settled so that the exact sum of the residue available for the school will be known," Mr. Bovey said yesterday. "It is desirable, we believe, that corporate form be taken soon, as we are receiving many letters of inquiry." Mr. Bovey said that Mr. Crosby, or himself may have opportunity to go abroad this summer to look for illustrations of effective work in construction and maintenance of industrial schools.

The chief light sources now available for locomotive head lamps are oil flames, acetylene gas flames, incandescent electric lamps and electric arc lamps, says the Electrical World. The light emitted by any one of these, to be effective for head lamp service, must be concentrated into a beam. There are two principal methods of accomplishing this, one by the use of a lens, the other by the use of a parabolic reflector.

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Many roads, especially the double track lines equipped with block signals, consider such a beam detrimental to the safe operation of trains, owing to the temporary dazzling of the engineer of an approaching locomotive, reflection from glass signal lenses, fog, etc.

Between the flame head lamps and the

other extreme comes the incandescent.

The present high efficiency drawn wire tungsten can be formed into a lamp of high candle power occupying a very small space. With such a light source backed by a good parabolic reflector excellent beams can be obtained of sufficient intensity to enable an engineer to distinguish a man 1000 or more feet ahead of the locomotive, and having spread enough to cover a double track roadbed without throwing powerful light onto the glass signals along the sides or over the roadbed.

Tests by various railroads have shown that a man in white clothes can be discerned about 1.6 times as far down the track as one in gray, while the latter can be seen 1.3 times as far as a man in black.

The braking distance of an express train running 60 miles per hour is in the neighborhood of 1200 feet to 1500 feet, depending upon various road conditions. The incandescent head lamp would show up obstructions in sufficient time to allow the engineer to reduce speed to such a point that the safety of the passengers would be assured.

A number of shallow drill holes were sunk in some of the prehistoric lake basins in Nevada and California, and

a careful study was made of some of these lakes. Some of these experiments are yielding significant and perhaps important results. When areas that may prove to be of value as sources of potash are discovered, the public land included in such areas is withdrawn from entry until its value for potash can be shown or disproved. As a result of the surveys' reconnaissance examinations in California and Nevada, 133,829 acres have been included in potash withdrawals.

STUDY OF WESTERN LAKES AIDS U. S. SEARCH FOR POTASH

WASHINGTON—Field work undertaken by the United States geological survey in the search of potash has heretofore been largely of an exploratory character, according to the annual report of the director made to Secretary Lane, but important principles have been established which will be of much assistance in future work.

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Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 15 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED Position as housekeeper by middle-aged woman; for couple or small family of adults; good references. MRS. J. W. WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Situation as clerk in bakery; no locality. Write to MRS. C. W. GLYNN, 100 Washington St., Gardner, 20 Cummins St., Worcester, Mass.

WOMAN, educated, refined, would like position in family, as tutor, companion or manager of household or business; thorough, competent; best references. M. A. H. CHALMERS, 100 W. Broad St., Brooklyn, Mass.; tel. Brook, 5621, V. 16.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, companion, caretaker; refined woman, middle-aged, wants position. MRS. CLARA GARDINER, 170 Huntington av., suite 3, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, wishes position as ironing superintendent; can furnish best of references and qualifications. GEORGE H. WALKER, 4830 Lawrence St., Philadelphia.

MAN AND WIFE, refined and educated, want positions on gentleman's estate; can furnish best of references and qualifications. MRS. J. W. McLAIRY, 122 Camden St., Boston.

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN wants position, housekeeper, mother's helper or seamstress. MRS. J. R. FAIRFIELD, 100 W. Newbury St., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, refined, desires position as attendant in dentist's or practitioner's office; references if desired. MISS HELEN FORREST, 33 Fifth av., Medford.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, desires position as companion or chaperone for sumner months; no remuneration; most exceptional references; go anywhere. MINNIE M. COBB, 102 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. 12.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

CUTTER wanted, popular priced merchant tailoring; desire position as cutter in his line will find good opportunity. J. CORDAY & CO., 80 Nassau st., New York city.

PIANO DEPT. MANAGER wanted—A large manufacturing works has established lines of high art medium grade pianos is about to open a retail department in leading New York dept. store; good salary paid to capable man; experience desired. Address for interview. M. CLAPP, 63 Midwood st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 14.

SALESMAN, thoroughly familiar with railroad and manufacturing trade, would like permanent position to correspond with reliable house references. KING FORD GOODMAN, 623 W. 15th st., New York.

STABLEMAN—Reliable German wants position 10 years with last employer. HENRY G. STARK, 1116 Nevada st., Philadelphia.

STOCK CLERK, packer or salesman for crockery, china and glassware; married man, honest and reliable, wants position; 8 years' experience. ANTHONY C. BELLINGER, 328 Main st., East Orange, N. J.

TICKET MAN or day watchman, single, wants position; picture house, theater or others. THEODORE KRANTZ, 550 Broadway, N. Y. 11.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for 3-year old child; must have very best of references and speak perfect English and French. ADDRESS: R. S. SCHLES, 21 W. 86th St., New York. Tel. River, 17.

SWISS-FRENCH LADY'S MAID or governess wanted for boy of 12 years; must be handy with needle; no English required. MRS. J. E. PATTON, 628 Alken ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 18.

WANTED—Experienced girl or woman for general housework in family of 4 adults; references required. MICE. B. HARDCASTLE, 6324 Jefferson st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Reliable middle-aged woman, German preferred, for general housework; 2 years' experience. ELIZABETH WEINSTEIN, 18 Bethune st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16.

AMBITION—Intelligent young man, 22, caring and willing, speaks German and English; desires position anywhere at anything; can furnish best of references to honesty and ability. BERTHA WEINSTEIN, 18 Bethune st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16.

ASSISTANT PIESMAN—Steady position desired. AMERICAN born, 19. ALFRED BRIGGS, 152 Lynch st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 14.

ATTENDANT or traveling companion; position desired by man with 8 years experience. Address: MRS. MILLIS, 642 Brooklyn st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BAKER—First-class foreman on cake, pie, bread, etc.; 20 years' New York city experience; city, country. WM. HART, 451 E. 16th st., New York.

BLACKSMITH without employment; good at automobile, carriage and general forgery. T. H. TERHAGEN, 171 Walnut st., Newark, N. J. 14.

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BOOKKEEPER, married; 8 years' experience, quick, accurate; part or full time. ERNEST VELLE, 306 W. 11th st., Newark, N. J. 14.

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CARPENTER, experienced in all lines; also general building and construction foreman and superintendent, with highest reputation. Address: J. A. PETERSEN, 2744 North 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR—Experienced, reliable married man; thorough mechanic and careful driver; desires position with private family; all references. ELMER G. MAUCH, 3801 Ludlow st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR, married, trustworthy, six years' experience private or commercial car; best references. JOHN K. FRICK, 458 72d st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 18.

CHAUFFEUR—6 years' experience; present employer will recommend. LOUIS E. PRICE, 4519 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR seeks position with private family; young American, experienced all makes; good mechanic, careful driver. EARL O. SLADE, 400 W. 11th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, young man (27), German-American, married; widow position as driver or messenger; with wife, N. Y. City; temperate, neat and polite; city or country. L. J. JAROS, 927 Columbus av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR—(colored), good mechanic, 8 years' experience; excellent references from private family; expert driver, city or country. J. HOWARD, 179 P. St., Green pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 14.

CHAUFFEUR—American young man (25) wants position; can do minor repairs. ARTHUR R. BYFIELD, 249 W. 68th st., New York.

COAT CONTRACTOR, experienced, desires position as instructor or manager in coat factory; connected with one large firm for 20 years; acquainted with all modern ideas of up-to-date tailoring. POLATSEK, 128 Rutledge st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK (colored), wants situation; temperate and reliable. N. GRANT, 28 W. 2nd st., New York.

COOK, middle-aged, experienced in hotel business; wants position of cook in a hotel on a salary basis. A. HORACE PLATT, 445 Manhattan av., New York.

EXECUTIVE, several years' experience with commercial house, desires to connect with other commercial houses; good references. DRESSMAKER—Artistic designer; daily. MRS. ELIZABETH HOMER, 508 W. 13th st., Murray Hill, Flushing, N. Y. 14.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FOR MANAGER wants position; understands machinery, stock and goods; married, single, temperate, married, no children. J. M. CARROLL, Woodside, 19 Knollwood, White Plains, N. Y. 14.

GENERAL WORK wanted by young colored man; can furnish references from former employer; good references; willing to travel. F. W. BARCOCK, 203 Clarkson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 14.

MAN (25), 8 years' electrical experience; wishes position; good references; willing to travel. C. W. BARRETT, 100 W. 13th st., New York.

HOUSEMAID—Reliable young woman position with small family in apartment. MISS MARY BOLSON, 160 W. 80th St., New York city.

INFANT'S ATTENDANT, middle-aged woman; wants position with responsive firm or individual; good references; willing to travel. ERNEST P. RAY, 36 W. 13th st., New York.

MAN with 25 years' experience wishes position as ironing superintendent; can furnish best of references and qualifications. GEORGE H. WALKER, 4830 Lawrence St., Philadelphia.

MAN AND WIFE, refined and educated, want positions on gentleman's estate; can furnish best of references. MRS. W. H. MORSE, 3001 E. 10th st., Boston.

PAINTER and paperhanger (Swedish); first class; good references; willing to travel. C. W. MOFFETT, 218 Sherman av., Newark, N. J. 14.

PAINTER and paperhanger (Swedish); first class; good references; willing to travel. C. W. MOFFETT, 218 Sherman av., Newark, N. J. 14.

PORTER or assistant shipping clerk; experienced young colored man wants position with any line; good references; willing to travel. C. W. MOFFETT, 218 Sherman av., Newark, N. J. 14.

PRINTING—Successful scientific manager soon disengaged; produces profitable printing as the result of scientifically arranged cost to produce, efficiently applied.

JOSEPH J. HOME, 243 Webster St., New York.

SALESMAKER, collector, 12 years with one firm; 25 years' experience in glassware and paint; would sell for any reliable concern.

COMMISSION: J. E. BUEHLER, 2069 Lexington St., New York.

REFINER girl, willing and obliging, wishes position; good references; willing to go to child. MAY MICH, 322 75th st., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y. 18.

SALESWOMAN (coats and gowns) desires position with Boston firm; best of New York city or nearby references. MRS. ALICE WELLS, 170 West 75th st., New York.

SALESMAN, thoroughly familiar with railroad and manufacturing trade, would like permanent position to correspond with reliable house references. KING FORD GOODMAN, 623 W. 15th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Several years' experience in various branches of business, desires position promising future; corporation experience; location unimportant; address: ELSIE LAMB, 170 E. 5th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, good correspondent, with address; good keeping; good references; wants position; good references; good pay. C. W. BROWN, 110 W. 13th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—2 years' experience, family with office details; moderate salary; references. Reply by letter only. MARGARET REHILL, 209 W. 10th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Several years' experience, with opportunity of advancement; where a reliable and conscientious worker is needed. ELSIE L. BLESSER, 328 Main st., East Orange.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, family with office details; moderate salary; references. Reply by letter only. MARGARET REHILL, 209 W. 10th st., New York.

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STENOGRAP

BUYERS GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the person in charge of the home may be found at BARRY, BRAEY & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 5492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS B. F. MACY 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. 2000

AUTOMOBILE TIRES and inner tubes. Best qualities; standard makes; immediate service; lowest prices. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 100 Summer st., Boston.

BIBLES—Large assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and sizes. BAPTIST, BAPTIST, BAPTIST, CHURCHES BIBLE SOCIETY, 81 Bedford St., mail address 12 Bowditch St.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamois Cloths. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., State St.

CARPET HEATING—Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning, ALICE & BETTY CLEANING CO., 180 Kemble St., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 17 Temple Place Phone Oxford 555-556-557 284 Boylston st. Phone Back Bay 3000-3012 284 Huntington Avenue Phone Back Bay 3881

COMLEY FLORIST 6 Park St. BOSTON

CORSETS—MADAME SARAS LA PATRICIA CORSET. Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres. 120 Boylston st.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave.

FABER & CO. Exclusive Tailors. Individual Service. Appointments in New York if desired. 338 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

FLORINT—A. COPELIN, 997 Boylston st. Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1937.

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay. 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 40 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. All orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1036 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

MANHATTAN LUNCH 228 Massachusetts Ave. All home cooking.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 496 Boylston st.

REPAIRING and REFINISHING of furniture and interior woodwork. J. COHEN, 27 Cambria St. B. B. 3122.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND UNION STAMP WORKS, 173 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We make our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 131 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway.

WALL PAVERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs and features; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

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CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1310 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner Phone Brookline 5300

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty. Estimated prices. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4880.

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES & SEA FOOD S. F. BLANCHARD, 81 Harvard st., Tel. 3500 Bt. Tel. orders promptly delivered.

MALDEN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 30 Pleasant Street Phone 18

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up-to-date KELLEY'S MILL FABRICANT STORE. Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WAKE, 13 Pleasant st.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 124 Massachusetts Avenue Phone Cambridge 945

GROCERS—YERKA & YERKA, Cambridge; Union sq.; Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Medford.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MOVES OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks and Storage. HERSHU & CO., Inc., 638 Mass. av. Phone Camb. 730.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 565 Mass. ave.

ROXBURY, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 236 Washington Street Phone Roxbury 92

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 319 Washington Street Phone Dorchester 4700

WINCHESTER, MASS.

MARKET—BLAISDELL'S, 612 Main St.—the metal full line of groceries and provisions. Fixed price list mailed on request. Free delivery to surrounding towns. Tel. 636-W and 628-R.

* WALTHAM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 193 Moody Street Phone 1818

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 50 Main Street Phone Fitchburg 1860

WATERTOWN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1 Gale Street Phone Newton North 300 Delivery in the Newtons

SALEM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 187 Essex Street Phone 1860

LOWELL, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 37 Merrimac Square Phone 1848

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Harrison Street Phone 1800

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 5860

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford st. Store on two streets.

LUNCHE AT HUNTS—QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices BESSIE ROLFE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$1.25 to \$2.50. HODGEN'S SHOE STORE 26 Market St., Lynn, Mass.

J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

Underwear—La Grecque Muslin Underwear, the garment that fits. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 76 to 85 Market St., Lynn.

ART NOVELTIES Cards, Handwrought Silver. THE LAVENDER SHOP, A. L. CHACE, 634 Slater Bldg.

AUTO TIRE VULCANIZING and Motor Car Accessories. ALSTON & VILLELLA, 36 Foster St., Tel. Wade. Tel. Park 3410.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 844 Main St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 3 Pleasant Street Phone 1622

CORSETIERE—"Nun-Bone" Custom Corset Shop. Residential fittings a specialty. Eva E. Driscoll, 306 Main st. Tel. Pe 1291.

CORSETS strictly custom made and designed, from \$4.50 to \$7. according to material. MME. MARIE E. HALL, 343 Day Bldg.; MISS E. WILLIAMSON, Ass't.

DOLL REPAIR SHOP—Dolls and everything for them. MISS EMMA L. SMITH, 662 Main St., phone connection.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE 3 Pleasant St. Tel. Park 94.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY and DRAPERY. R. W. CLIFFORD, 306 Main St. (Day Bldg.) Telephone Park 5424.

INSURANCE—Fire, Automobile, etc. ELMORE J. CHAMBERLAIN Room 306, 306 Main st., Tel. Park 2016

LADIES' HAIR—GERTHER—QUINTIN 683 Main St., nearly opp. Odd Fellows' Hall Telephone 3703.

LINENES of dependable quality and most desirable styles. CARROLL LINEN STORE, 370 Main Street.

PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES BALKOU'S PAINT STORE—143 Main St. Telephone Park 3530-3531

PHOTOGRAPHY, Art and Novelty Shop. H. SCHERVIER, Photographer, 325 Main St.; visitors cordially invited.

SHAMPOOING, Manufacturing Hair Goods to Order. MRS. ELIZABETH GREENE RECORD, Room 384, State bldg. Phone Park 3420.

TAILORED SUITS AND GOWNS—Imported Novelty and Spring styles. A. LESTER FARRELL, 306 Main St.

THERMOSTATS—Save coal and running up and down stairs, and regular. H. M. CARLETON, 19 Clinton St.

VIRGIL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL of Worcester, 19 Pearl Street. Frederic W. Bailey, Grace B. Davis Ernestine Harding, Voice.

DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them; show, china, furniture, millinery. BACON-CHAFFEL CO.

GROCERIES—M. & N. SCHWARTZ, 100 W. ONONDAGA, 1529 E. Genesee

PRINTING—Have your business and private stationery, post cards, motto cards, bookplates, general printing done by W. C. GAY, 340 Washington St.

THE SPENCER CORSET is strictly to measurement and fitted to skilled workers.

ALVERETTA CLARK Supervising Mfg. 70 W. Chippewa, Room 2.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

APOLLO PLAYER-PIANOS Pianos, Clark Irish Harps, Talking Machines, Small Instruments, Sheet Music. CLARK MUSIC CO., 410-420 S. Salina St.

MILLINERY—High Class and Popular Prices. THE PALMER-REEVE CO., 418-420 S. Salina St.

RUBBER GOODS and AUTO SUPPLIES NOBBY THREAD TALES. SYRACUSE RUBBER CO., Clinton St.

MANUFACTURING and SHAMPOOING by appointment. AGNES T. MITSCHKE, 155 Belmont Av.; phone 4008-W.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Work our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 356 Main St., 2d floor. Tel. 6027.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 197 Bank Street Phone 2812

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 125 Chestnut Street Phone Union 267

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 125 Chestnut Street Phone Union 267

WATERBURY, CONN.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 24 East Main Street Phone 325

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 12 Church Street Phone 1018

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 213 State Street Phone 746

CONCORD, N. H.

BOOK MAKING, including binding and illustrating—do it all. Best work and low prices. RUMFORD PRESS.

BROWN & BATCHELDER CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE

DRY GOODS and LADIES' FURNISHINGS. HARRY G. EMMONS, 12-15 No. Main St.

SOROSIS SHOES for ladies. Elite for men. Educator Shoes for men, women and children. W. A. THOMPSON, 72 No. Main St.

THE NEW STORE—Lady's Furniture, Millinery, Corsets, Shirt Waists, Underwear, Fancy Goods, 79 North Main St.

GROCERIES—THE J. L. APPLEY CO. 844 Park av., cor. Richmond and VERY BEST GROCERIES

HARDWARE-CUTLERY-TOOLS HUBBARD & EAGLESTON 120 W. Baltimore Street

HUE RUBBER SHOES MILLER RUBBER STORE 217 North HOWARD STREET

HUTZLER BROTHERS CO. The Foremost Dry Goods Store in Baltimore 1210 N. Howard St.

INTERIOR DECORATOR Up-to-date Furniture WILLIAM NORDHOFF, 317 N. Howard St.

JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware. S. McDONALD CO., 212 N. Charles St., Fidelity Bldg.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING Exceptional remodeling, fine lace mending. Moderate prices. Mrs. Blanks, 272 Fifth Av., Rm. 1.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 657 Fifth Avenue Phones Murray Hill 5770-5771

CLEANER AND DYER—PHILIPPINE GOLDMAN, Tel. 91 Astoria. We call and deliver anywhere. Greater New York. Express paid, all out-of-town.

CORSETS—The Goosard. Front Laced. Also back laced corsets; fitted by experienced corsetiere. \$3.00 up; corsets to order. \$1.00 per yard for booklet. OLNEY'S CORSET CO., 40 West 22d St., N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5221.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING. Exceptional remodeling, fine lace mending. Moderate prices. Mrs. Blanks, 272 Fifth Av., Rm. 1.

Real Estate Market

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914



T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Purchase of another parcel of Edinboro street property has just been recorded by Daniel P. Collins, who takes title from Sherwin Gibbons to the 3½-story brick building at No. 31, near Beach street, together with 1350 square feet of land. All taxed for \$13,000. Land value is \$11,000. Frederic Vixus of the Exchange building was the broker.

Another small transaction was completed by Thomas M. Smith's purchase of two frame buildings at 4 and 5 Hall place, off Hanover street, North End. Standing on 550 square feet of land, All taxed for \$4400, of which the land carries \$4200. Florence G. Fritz et al. were the grantors, deeds coming through Peter Bernstein and one other.

BROOKLINE BUILDING LOTS

Through the office of John C. Kiley the sale is reported today of three lots of land on Jamaica and Highland roads, Brookline, being part of the old Massachusetts Institute of Technology tract, as follows: Two lots of 4495 square feet each to William H. O'Neil. Six thousand three hundred and sixty-one square feet on the corner of Jamaica and Highlands roads to Dennis J. Murphy. It is the intention of the purchasers to build homes immediately. The purchase prices are not reported, but the price paid at auction last Saturday and published in Monday's Monitor was \$8000 to \$9000 a lot.

ROXBURY ESTATES SOLD

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the brick two and a half-story dwelling No. 14 Rockland street, corner of Mills street, Roxbury. The total assessment is \$5100 of which \$1400 is on the 2722 square feet of land. The grantor was Fred F. Rhodes and the purchaser Charles A. Eaton. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers. Through the same office final papers have been recorded in the sale of the two and a half-story frame dwelling No. 6 Carlisle street, Roxbury.

The total assessment is \$5000 of which \$1900 is on the 4808 square feet of land.

The grantor was Maria Bartlett and the purchaser Frank Sgottto for a home.

Sale is reported today of the estate at 23 Hampden street, near Albany street, consisting of some frame buildings and 2823 square feet of land, all taxed upon \$3400. Land value is \$2500. Albert P. Hill conveys title to Grace A. Oliver, estate.

Delavan C. Delano is the new owner of a 2½-story frame dwelling house, 154 Terrace street, Roxbury, near New Heath street. There are 1849 square feet of land taxed for \$700, which is included in the \$1900 assessment. Edwin U. Curtis of abo make the deed.

West Roxbury reports the sale of 3 frame houses located 8 to 12 Baker court near Haverford street, assessed in the name of Thomas F. Thompson for \$2700. There is a land area of 4234 square feet, which carries \$1300 of that amount. Edna N. Pope is the buyer.

BOSTON'S SCHOOLS ARE DISCUSSED AT SOCIETY MEETING

Association Assembles at Twentieth Century Club and Reelects Its Officers Unanimously

Officers of the Public School Association were elected unanimously at a meeting held at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday afternoon. The officers are: Honorary president, Henry L. Higgins; president, Randall G. Morris; secretary, Charles F. R. Foss; treasurer, Philip Cabot; vice-presidents, John G. Blake, J. Payson Bradley, Grafton D. Cushing, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Thomas L. Livermore, Lawrence Minot, Michael J. Murray, Miss Flora McDonald, Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw, Dennis F. Sheehan, Charles E. Stratton, David S. Pilley, Robert A. Woods; executive committee, Logan McLean, William F. Kenney, Stanton H. King, Augustus A. Sales, Meyer Bloomfield, Mitchell Freiman, J. Bernard Thurber, Frank W. Grinnell, David A. Ellis, Thomas F. Leen, Michael H. Corcoran, Mrs. Annie E. Barnard, Robert M. Bowen, Thomas M. Watson, George R. Regan, Fred L. Howard, Adolph L. Schubert, Thomas Burdett, Dr. David D. Scannell, Thomas F. Foss, Miss Margaret Morse, J. Frank Scannell, Thomas D. Grimes, Walter B. Grant, Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., Harry K. Newhall, Eleanor H. Woods, Elizabeth G. Evans, Joseph Lee, Edwin L. Reed, James E. See, George A. Rockwell, Mary Boyle.

ROCKLAND APPOINTMENTS MADE

ROCKLAND, Mass.—The selectmen et Wednesday and organized with A. Cody as chairman. The following appointments were made: Chief of Police, M. E. Stewart; sealer of weights and measures, Joshua S. Gray; first warden, John H. Burke.

VIRGINIA REJECTS SUFFRAGE

CHICAGO—The election commissioners announced that the comprehensive and initial subway questions and the "home rule" question will be on the ballot for the election April 7.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Harris Wolfe to Daniel Goodnow, Mill
Florence G. Fritz et al. to Peter Bern
Peter Bernstein et al. to Thomas M.
Smith Hall, pl. 2 lots: q.; \$1.
John C. Phillips est. to Elmer B. Phillips;
Edinboro st. and Oliver pl. q.; \$1.
ROXBURY
Albert P. Hill, Grace A. Oliver est.
Martha G. Cate to Delavan C. Delano.
Edwin W. Curtis et al. to Delavan C.
Delano, Terrell st. q.; \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Thomas F. Thompson to Edna N. Pope.
William H. White to John T. Hosford.
Susan H. Nell to William H. White.
Lasell st. q.; \$1.
Frank Shannon to John T. Hosford.
John T. Hosford to William H. White.
Clifton L. Bremer to William H. White.
Lauder st. q.; \$1.
John P. Shea to William H. White.
St. lots 1, Bradford ter. 3 lots, Tyndale
st. lots, South st. q.; \$1.
Frank M. Carpenter to William H. White.
Charles F. Ryan et al. to William J. Mur
phy, Main st. d.; q.; \$1.
William J. Murphy to Frank V. Noyes
et al. Main st. q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Robert White est. to Benjamin Goodman
et al. Chelsea st. d.; q.; \$1.
ROXBURY
Albert P. Hill, Grace A. Oliver est.
Martha G. Cate to Delavan C. Delano.
Edwin W. Curtis et al. to Delavan C.
Delano, Terrell st. q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
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Tyndale st. q.; \$1.
Lasell st. q.; \$1.
Frank Shannon to John T. Hosford.
John T. Hosford to William H. White.
Clifton L. Bremer to William H. White.
Lauder st. q.; \$1.
John P. Shea to William H. White.
St. lots 1, Bradford ter. 3 lots, Tyndale
st. lots, South st. q.; \$1.
Frank M. Carpenter to William H. White.
Charles F. Ryan et al. to William J. Mur
phy, Main st. d.; q.; \$1.
Harris A. Connors to William H. White.
Guernsey st. q.; \$1.
John A. Hanry to William H. White.
Cowan, South st. q.; \$1.

BRIGHTON
Margaret E. Mahay to Mary V. McAleer,
Cutter st. and Ricker rd., Newton and Br.
Frank Holland to William H. White.
Allston st. and Glenville av., 3 lots: q.; \$1.
CHARLESTOWN
Charles F. Ryan et al. to William J. Mur
phy, Main st. d.; q.; \$1.
William J. Murphy to Frank V. Noyes
et al. Main st. q.; \$1.

HYDE PARK
Joseph Urley to James B. Jordan, Hill
side and Church st., w.; \$1.

CHELSEA
Carlo F. Arzillo to Mauro DeMair et
al., Atwood and Hawes sis., 2 lots, Atwood
st., q.; \$1.

REVERE
Carlo F. Arzillo to Mauro DeMair et
al., Atwood and Hawes sis., 2 lots, Atwood
st., q.; \$1.

BEVERLY
T. Irwin to Nora Sweeney.
Hildegard, q.; \$1.

Short of fuel the Danish steamer

Louisiana, long overdue, has put in at

Bermuda to fill her bunkers before re

suming her voyage from Copenhagen

and Christiania for New York and

Boston.

With the second cargo of fruit to come

from Santa Marta, Colombia, in the newly established service to that port, the

United Fruit Company's steamer San

Jose, Captain McKinnon, reached port

today and anchored in the stream, await

ing the sailing of the Sixto before

making fast to Long wharf. She brought

24,000 stems of bananas, and was only

six and a half days in making the trip.

The crew were greatly interested in ob

serving the eclipses of the moon last

night while the steamer was in the bay,

and many thought it strange that a new

moon should be seen when it was full

the previous night, until they recalled

that an eclipse was scheduled. Officers

report strong westerly blows all the way.

With the influx of larger receipts of

fresh groundfish dealers prices at T

wharf dropped slightly today. Ten ves

sels were at the pier with catches, ar

rising values: Schooners Pontiac 80,300

pounds, Josie & Phoebe 58,500, Florence

C 400, James & Esther 7500, Manomet

20,000, Helen B. Thomas 16,400, Ethel B.

Penny 8700, Richard J. Nunan 5000,

Sadie M. Nunan 10,800, and Rose Stand

ish 14,900. The Pontiac also had 1000

halibut, Josie & Phoebe 400 halibut, and

Helen B. Thomas 2000 scrod. Dealers

quoted: Stek cod \$7.75 per hundred-

weight, market cod \$4.50, haddock \$7.75,

hake \$4.75 and cusk \$3.75.

Word was received today from the

Cunarder Alana, Captain Rostrom, now

nearing this coast from Liverpool and

Queensport. Wireless advices gave her

position as 660 miles east of Halifax, N. S., at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

It was reported at the meeting that

the final papers had been passed in the

transaction by which the Wakefield

Elks purchased what is known as the

Fitz estate on Main street, Lakeside.

The building will be ready for occupancy

some time in April.

After making temporary repairs here

the British steamer Domingo de Lar

ringa, which lost her course and went

ashore on the North Shore recently, will

be taken to New York for dry docking,

it is expected. At the New Haven docks,

South Boston, some of the New York

cargo is being discharged to permit ex

amination. It is believed that her plates

in holds Nos. 1 and 4 are smashed in

England.

The daytime sessions will be devoted

to kindergarten subjects, and the eve

nings to speakers on subjects of general

educational interest. On Thursday night

Mary Antin, author of "The Promised

Land," will be a speaker; also Mrs. Eva

Whiting White of Elizabeth Peabody

house, Boston. On Friday night Dr. John

Green Hibben, president of Princeton

University, and Dr. Alexander Meikle-

john, president of Amherst College, will

give addresses.

SPRINGFIELD GETS KINDERGARTNERS

Celebrating its twenty-first anniversary the International Kindergarten Union will hold a convention in Spring-

field, Mass., from April 20 to 25. This

will be the third time it has met in New

England.

The daytime sessions will be devoted

to kindergarten subjects, and the eve

nings to speakers on subjects of general

educational interest. On Thursday night

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Whiting White of Elizabeth Peabody

house, Boston. On Friday night Dr. John

Green Hibben, president of Princeton

University, and Dr. Alexander Meikle-

john, president of Amherst College, will

give addresses.

MR. RICE TO TALK AT Y. M. C. U.

Thomas F. Rice, who was one of the

Boston Chamber of Commerce party to

Panama, will give an illustrated talk on

"The Panama Canal" at the Young

Men's Christian Union, Monday night.

CHICAGO ELECTION APRIL 7

CHICAGO—The election commissioners

announce that the comprehensive and

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

FINISHED STEEL TRADE NOT AS HEAVY AS HOPED FOR

First Half of the Month Disappointing, but as Season Advances It Is Expected Improvement Will Take Place
—Independents Not as Busy as Big Corporation

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: In the finished steel trade the first half of March has been disappointing. There is the hope that as the active season advances improvement will come, but little evidence of such improvement is seen as yet. Those who would stem the tide of unfavorable sentiment which lately has been rising recall that just two years ago the feeling in the trade was far from confident, but April brought a broad buying movement in many lines.

The statement of the United States Steel Corporation showing a gain in unfilled orders of 412,000 tons in February, or 14,700 tons a day, gives a better account of that month than was indicated by much of the February comment on the market. Some of the published explanations of the gain are not borne out. It is understood that the Standard Oil Company's annual contract for plates and pipe is not included, this business only going on the books as specifications are received. Concerning the reported cutting down of shipments by storms, it is stated that the subsidiaries had no such handicap in February.

So far as can be learned, independent steel companies did not make gains in unfilled orders last month in proportion to those of the Steel Corporation. Some of the former, however, have had a fuller blast furnace operation than the Steel

Corporation for some time, the corporation's percentage now being 75 after the blowing in of one furnace each last week at the Joliet, Duquesne, Bellair, Newburgh and Shoenerger plants and the blowing out of one Central furnace at Cleveland. The Steel Corporation has 80 per cent of ingot capacity active this week.

Our reports from important market centers show that while consumers want all the steel they bought in the January spurt, new orders are not heavy and on some products, as plates, shapes and bars, the advance which was asked in February is not being maintained. At Chicago the Pittsburgh basis is again more difficult to hold, plates and shapes as well as bars having sold in some cases below a 120c. Pittsburgh equivalent.

Sentiment at Chicago is influenced by the continued lack of railroad demand and the conditions which have unfavorably affected certain implement companies.

In some northern pig iron markets there is the contradiction of decreasing demand and a firmer attitude on prices by a number of sellers. Foundries have quite well covered their requirements for the first half; on the other hand, furnaces have so much profitless business booked that they are unwilling to add more of the same kind.

FIVE MONTHS EARNINGS OF UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Despite abnormally severe weather conditions United Fruit Company came through February with a fair showing of earnings. For the five months to March 1 net profits from fruit operations are about \$225,000 ahead of the corresponding months of the 1913 fiscal year and more than double the net earnings of the 1912 year. Under ordinary conditions spring trade should have got under way by Feb. 20, but the opening of the spring season has this year been deferred by the severity of the weather.

However, the coming seven months are plain sailing. From now on fruit earnings will mount higher and higher week by week, reaching their climax some time about the middle or latter part of July.

In the first five months of its fiscal year United Fruit usually sells about 33 per cent of the fruit which it handles for the entire 12 months, but makes very much less than one third of the fruit net for the entire 12 months. In fact in years gone by the company has generally come up to March 1 with fruit earnings showing in red figures. This tendency is less marked at present and will probably continue to be so, as methods of distribution are improved and supply is more sharply regulated by demand.

Some very interesting figures have been prepared by experts in the fruit industry.

AMERICAN CITIES COMPANY RECORDS AN IMPROVEMENT

NEW YORK—The American Cities Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last recorded an improvement of more than \$800,000 in gross revenues over the previous year, but the heavy increase in operating expenses, brought about by a series of extraordinary conditions, resulted in a falling off in net of about \$317,000 by the operating companies. The holding company's income for the year was also somewhat smaller, but this condition would not have resulted had it not been for the increased percentage of revenues allowed for maintenance for the year. The policy of the management has been to endeavor to place the properties in the highest possible state of operating efficiency.

It is stated that beneficial results are already being reflected in monthly statements of earnings which are attributed as being directly due to the liberal maintenance policy which has been in effect since the property came under control of the United Gas & Electric Corporation. The 1913 gross earnings of the organization were the largest in its history, showing an increase of 5.8 per cent over the previous year and 122.5 over 1902. The improvement in this respect has been gradual for several years past, indicating a sound condition in affairs of the operating properties. At the close of the last fiscal period there was a balance of cash on hand amounting to about \$500,000; deposits for interest and dividends totaled about \$870,000, while the only current liability was \$870,000 of matured interest and dividends. In other words the financial position was satisfactory on Dec. 31 last.

Holders of 85 per cent of the common stock of the company deposited their securities under the plan of consolidation with the United Gas & Electric Corporation. Only recently the last-mentioned company filed with the secretary of state at Hartford, Conn., a certificate of increase in its capital stock from \$45,000,000 to \$57,000,000 to provide sufficient stock for the exchange.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Cities Company

TEXAS COTTON TRADE AWAITS NEW CROP NEWS

Farmers Inclined to Plant Cotton in Preference to Other Crops, and Indications Are for Much Larger Acreage

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS

GALVESTON, Texas—General unsettled conditions have prevailed in the cotton markets during the past two weeks. The same waiting attitude has been manifest, although at times there has been more or less of activity inspired by some tangible indication seized upon by bears or bulls and used by them to compel trading one way or the other. On the whole the market quotations are now lower than they were two or three weeks ago.

The great question in the market in Texas at this time is the new crop. What preparations for planting the new crop are being made? What kind of weather conditions are prevailing and how are these conditions affecting the farmers and their work? In short, what acreage will be planted to cotton next year?

These are the questions which members of the trade in Texas are asking, and until they are answered intelligently there will be the same general waiting attitude now manifest.

In general it may be said that circumstances point to a large cotton acreage. Farmers are determined to plant cotton in preference to other crops, and weather conditions so far have been decidedly in their favor. Whether or not these conditions shall continue to be favorable remains to be seen, and only time will reveal this fact.

Advanced sales of farming machinery, especially cultivators, planters and other implements used in growing cotton have been very satisfactory. Sales of fertilizers, too, have been large, and farm animals, especially good work mules are in good demand.

Farmers have been busy during the winter months and farm work is generally well advanced. Much land is plowed, and considerable portion is being ready for planting. Weather conditions—abundant of winter rains, with several hard freezes have been such as to assist farmers with their work and at the same time place the soil in such condition as to facilitate planting operations.

There is still some apprehension about seed for planting purposes, but there is not the scarcity that was at first reported. Commercial organizations in the cities have allied themselves on the side of the farmers and by their united efforts have been able to get a great amount of cotton seed which has been distributed to the farmers at actual cost. It is known that there is sufficient amount of seed in Texas to plant as large a cotton acreage as last year and at the same time allow some seed for replanting purposes. If weather conditions should be favorable and replanting should not be required a larger acreage than last could be planted; but if heavy rains should fall just as the cotton is coming up and replanting should be required the acreage will be materially reduced from last year. It is conservatively estimated now that the Texas cotton acreage will approximate 12,900,000 acres.

Market conditions during the past two weeks have been influenced largely by the Mexican situation, and in this regard have only reflected the trend of the stock and financial markets. Prospects of complications with the southern republic have caused a dulness and attendant decline in the stock market with a similar effect on the cotton trade. These fears are being alleviated by the administration to a certain extent, however, and there is manifest returning confidence which bids fair to more than offset the decline and dulness of the past week.

Some confidence has been induced by the reports from Moscow that Russian spinners would probably require about 250,000 bales of the present stock to complete this month's business, and this returning confidence has been attended by a steadier feeling and considerable buying orders. At the same time Liverpool spot business has held up with good sales reported, running around 15,000 bales a day. The takings by spinners throughout the world have disclosed figures considered on the whole as very favorable, it is confidently expected in all quarters in Texas that the next week or two will see increasing business and a more satisfactory feeling in the cotton trade all around.

Spot offerings from the South have shown some increase, but it is felt by members of the trade that there is still much cotton to be turned loose, and it will come forward as soon as some condition arises that will cause the farmer to believe he is getting all the staple is worth. Most of these farmers are holding for 15 cents and seem determined to get that price. It is felt that as the planting season comes on, however, and the farmers see the large acreage being planted to cotton, they will be inclined to throw their last year's staple on the market at whatever price it will bring. On this belief some traders are still inclined to the bearish side, when otherwise they would be with the bulls.

The recent bankruptcy proceedings taken against the Southern States Cotton Corporation at Dallas have exerted some influence on the spot situation.

DIVIDENDS

American Locomotive declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 21.

The Interlake Steamship Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent payable April 1 to stock of record March 1.

Daly Judge Mining Company declared a dividend of 15 cents a share payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The New York Motion Picture Corporation has declared the usual monthly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 16.

United Gas Improvement declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Maine Central has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 to shareholders of record March 16.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company of New York declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1.

Silver King Consolidated Mining Company declared a dividend of 10 cents a share payable April 1 to stock of record March 30.

Keokuk & Des Moines railway declared a dividend of \$3.25 a share, payable April 1; last dividend was \$3.50 announced March 5, 1913.

The Cleveland Stone Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Brier Hill Steel Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Great Lakes Towing Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

The American Multigraph Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Upson Nut Company of Cleveland declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Southern Utilities Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

The American Power & Light Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

The American Road Machinery Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record April 30.

The Lake Shore Electric Railway Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on first preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Asheville Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

The Arkansas Valley Railway, Light and Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 28.

United Globe Mines declared a dividend of \$4 a share. Three months and a year ago \$7.50 was declared. The dividend is payable April 6 to stock of record March 18.

The Phelps Dodge Company, Inc., declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 19.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company declared quarterly dividends of 2 per cent each on its common and preferred stocks, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20.

The Augusta & Aiken Railway & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record April 10.

The Phelps Dodge Company, Inc., declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record April 10.

The First Mortgage Guaranty Company, of Long Island City, the directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, payable April 15, 1914, to shareholders of record March 25.

American Type Founders Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred and 1 per cent on common stocks, payable April 15 to stock of record April 10.

At a meeting of the directors of the First Mortgage Guaranty Company, of Long Island City, the directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

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Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared regular

Leading Events in Athletics

SHERBROOKE H. C. MEETS I.-A. A. A. AT ARENA TONIGHT

Fast Canadian Seven Promises to Give Local Aggregation Hard Game—Noted Baker Brothers Will Play for Visitors

OTHER HOCKEY STARS

Local hockey enthusiasts will have all the action and excitement they want this evening at the Arena when the Irish-Sherbrooke Hockey Club meets the Irish-American A. A. of this city. The Sherbrooke seven is recognized as one of the fastest aggregations in eastern Canada, and although this club is always represented by a strong team, this year's is by far the best that has ever played for Sherbrooke.

The visiting seven has only been defeated once this season, by the Grand Mere, and had the Sherbrooke team been in the same condition at that time that they are now, the result would have been quite different. The Canadians have on the whole had a very successful season, defeating such teams as Cornwall, Morrisburg, McGill University, Laval University, and many other strong teams of their country.

A. Baker, center, and Molineaux, left wing, for the visitors are considered two of the strongest amateur players in the game today, and have both received offers from the managers of professional hockey teams.

E. Baker, brother to the Canadian center of the Sherbrooke team, and is a player that can be depended on in a tight place. These two brothers form a perfect combination, and have done a great deal of scoring for their team this season.

Molineaux played with the Inter-colonials of this city two years ago, and while on the local seven was one of the most popular hockey players in Boston. Just at present he is playing the best game of his career, and should cause a lot of action tonight. Cotton, playing right wing for Sherbrooke, is very fast, and formerly played with the Bishop's College seven. The game will begin at 8:15, and the teams will line-up as follows:

IRISH-AMERICAN	SHERBROOKE
Chester, Lw.	r.w., Cotton
Small, c.	r. A. Baker
Conley, r.	r. E. Baker
W. Bray, r.w.	L.W. Molineaux
Skilton, c.p.	c.p., W. Wiggett
G. Bray, p.	p., Wiggett
G. Bray, g.	g., Arquin

SWEENEY STARS IN FINAL GAME

MACON, Ga.—Two more hard practice sessions are mapped out for the Boston Nationals today with another practice game in the afternoon. The third game of the series was played Wednesday and resulted in a victory for the Whaling by a score of 6 to 5.

Captain Sweeney played his last game with the Boston team and made three hits in three times up. Perdue and Rudolph pitched for the winners and held the opponents to seven hits in six innings. Duchesnay and Beck pitched for Gowdy's side and held their opponents to four hits.

HEMPSTEAD WILL TRY FOR SHAFER

NEW YORK—President Hempstead of the New York National league club states that he will leave tomorrow for California on a vacation trip. Though Mr. Hempstead did not say so, it is understood that the primary object of his trip will be to try to induce Third Baseman Arthur Shafer to report to the Giants.

Hempstead regards Shafer as one of the greatest players in the game, and says everything will be done to induce him to give up the idea of retiring. Early last season Shafer joined the team and bought a ticket for California. Hempstead reasoned with him and persuaded him to remain with the club. The president feels that if he can talk to the young infielder he can again convince him that his place is at third base for the Giants.

A game will be played each week until a winner is decided, and the victor must have at least a two-game lead before the contest can be declared closed.

DRAWINGS MADE FOR SCHOOL MEET

Drawings for the Boston high school athletic meet to be held in the South Armory, Irvington street, March 21, were made at English high school Wednesday.

It was decided to hold preliminaries in the running high jump contest at the same time the shot putting events will be held, on March 18. There will be 11 heats in the senior 60-yard dash; four preliminaries in the 300-yard run.

MCGRAW TAKES COMMAND AGAIN

MARLIN, Tex.—Manager McGraw has scheduled some hard practise work for the New York Giants today. He arrived here Wednesday in time to take hand in the practise and the men were kept on the jump all the time. Much time was devoted to elementary work.

EATON REELECTED AT WESLEYAN

MIDDLETON, Conn.—Arthur C. Eaton of Westfield, Mass., has been re-elected captain of the Wesleyan basketball team for the next year. Eaton has played three years at forward and has twice been chosen a member of the New England five.

BROOKLINE SWIMMERS WIN EASY

WORCESTER, Mass.—Brookline high school's star swimming team defeated Worcester Academy here Wednesday afternoon by a score of 42 to 20.

U. S. BASEBALL TEAMS SHOWING LONDON HOW GREAT AMERICAN GAME IS PLAYED



(Copyrighted by Photopress)
PLAYERS WARMING UP BEFORE THE GAME

TWO MORE GAMES ARE SCHEDULED IN CLASS A PLAY

NEW YORK—Two more games are scheduled for today in the annual class A 18.2 amateur balkline billiard tournament at the rooms of the American Billiard Club, E. W. Gardner meeting Charles Hedden in the afternoon contest and J. F. Poggenburg playing Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer in the evening.

Two games were played Wednesday and they resulted in some of the best amateur billiards seen here in some time. Joseph Mayer, the present title holder, won from Charles Hedden in the afternoon game by 400 to 262, while Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer disposed of E. L. Miller, 400 to 238.

AFTERNOON GAME

Joseph Mayer—0 4 1 7 2 37 75 0 6 20 2
14 60 0 25 0 69 41 0 28—400. High runs,
75, 69, 69. Average, 18 1—21.
Charles Hedden—25 3 2 21 0 39 1 0 31 9
3 11 9 11 18 28 5 0 29—262. High runs, 39, 31, 28. Average, 12 10—21.

EVENING GAME

Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer—3 1 29 9 1 18 8
9 33 0 0 6 2 4 6 0 21 2 9 0 22 45 2 2 3 2 25
33 3 29 15 4 0 4 12 24—400. High runs, 45,
33, 35. Average, 10 30—37.
Exponent—0 4 0 52 21 9 4 19 0 0 9 1 2 2 0 12 23 7
0 2 0 2 1 3 0—23. High runs, 52, 23, 22. Average, 6 16—37.

ALFRED DE ORO AND FRED EAMES IN FINAL BLOCK

NEW YORK—Alfred De Oro, national three-cushion billiard champion, meets Fred Eames here tonight in the final block of their three-night match for the championship of 1914 and with the present title-holder holding a lead of 40 points he is a decided favorite to win in.

When they met in their second block Wednesday night De Oro was leading with 50 points to 29. The score last night was 50 to 35 in favor of the champion, who ran out in his sixty-third inning. The full score of the match now is 100 to 64 in favor of De Oro.

HERRESHOFF AND TRAVERS SAIL

NEW YORK—President Hempstead of the New York National league club states that he will leave tomorrow for California on a vacation trip. Though Mr. Hempstead did not say so, it is understood that the primary object of his trip will be to try to induce Third Baseman Arthur Shafer to report to the Giants.

Hempstead regards Shafer as one of the greatest players in the game, and says everything will be done to induce him to give up the idea of retiring. Early last season Shafer joined the team and bought a ticket for California. Hempstead reasoned with him and persuaded him to remain with the club. The president feels that if he can talk to the young infielder he can again convince him that his place is at third base for the Giants.

Sweeney comes to the Boston team from Chicago in '907 and he has developed into a splendid second baseman. He will take Evers' place in the Chicago lineup. The salary to be paid Sweeney has not been announced.

TECH MEETS YALE IN TITLE BOUTS

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrestling team will leave Saturday morning for New Haven, where it meets the Yale wrestling team for the final bout of the season. The meeting is an important one for the Tech team, for upon the result will depend its claim to the intercollegiate championship.

There will be seven bouts, with the following Tech men entered in each class: 115 pound class, Loo; 125 pound class, Captain Kelly; 135 pound class, Manager Smythe-Martin; 145 pound class, Treat; 158 pound class, Wolters; 175 pound class, Leslie; heavyweight, Crowell.

NO PRACTISE FOR NEW YORK

HOUSTON, Tex.—The New York Americans were prevented from holding their practise work Wednesday on account of conditions and Manager Chance will give his men some extra work to day should conditions be favorable. Boone, from the Dallas club, is showing up well at second.

ST. LOUIS FEDERALS IN CAMP

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Athletics were scheduled to leave here today for Tampa where they are to play the first of their series of practise matches with the Chicago Cubs. The Athletics won the second game with Jacksonville Wednesday by a score of 6 to 3.

ATHLETICS MEET CUBS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Athletics were scheduled to leave here today for Tampa where they are to play the first of their series of practise matches with the Chicago Cubs. The Athletics won the second game with Jacksonville Wednesday by a score of 6 to 3.

ST. LOUIS FEDERALS IN CAMP

MONROE, La.—Twenty-eight members of the St. Louis Federal League Club, trainers and newspaper men arrived here Wednesday. Manager Brown will start the players to work at once.



Ouimet Is on Scratch

FRANCIS OUIMET AND ANDERSON HEAD STATE LIST

Record Crowd, Including King George, Turns Out to See Chicago White Sox Defeat New York Giants, Five to Four

DALY IS THE HERO

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The London public was much interested in the recent visit of the Giants and the White Sox, the well-known baseball teams of New York and Chicago, respectively, and over 25,000 people turned out to watch them play an exhibition match on the ground of the Chelsea football team at Stamford Bridge, London. The announcement by the King of his intention to be present undoubtedly contributed to the interest taken in the match, which, as mentioned in our cable despatches, ended in a victory for the Chicago team by 5 runs to 4.

A full hour before play commenced was occupied in preliminary practise and the accuracy of the catching and throwing amazed all but the large section of the crowd which hailed from the United States. Much amusement was caused by the presence on the field of a little fellow of about 5, dressed in the full uniform of the Chicago team, who took part in the practise games. Wielding a club as big as himself he got in some powerful hits, and to the delight of the crowd completed a full circuit on one occasion, thus scoring a run. The tremendous efforts of the players to get the little man out and the extraordinary misfiddling and fumbling of the ball caused much amusement.

The King arrived just before 3 o'clock and was given a fine reception. During the progress of the game the United States ambassador sat beside his Majesty and explained the points of the game, King George showing the keenest interest.

Punctually at the hour the game began the Giants batting first. The second hit of the New York man was caught in the long field and the two following batsmen were out before they could complete a run. Then Chicago went in and the "field" spread itself to the boundary much as it does in a cricket match when Jessop goes to the wicket. No run resulted from this innings, but in the third innings of the Chicago men loose fielding by the New York pitcher enabled the former to open the scoring. Poor fielding in New York's first innning enabled Magee to get to first base and Lohert hitting a great home run, the score was equalized. The fielding, however, reached in general a standard of excellence to which fielding in cricket could not compare and any loose play in this department was easily explained by the sticky nature of the ground. The completion of nine innnings by the sides found the scores level, 2 runs all. Two runs were added to the New York total in their tenth innning and in Chicago's next innning came the most thrilling incident of the game, exceptionally fine work by Merkle putting Bliss out by inches as he came in from third base. The teams were thus again level. The eleventh and last innning of the Giants was unproductive and the White Sox scoring a run at their next attempt the game ended as stated.

The huge United States contingent in the crowd appeared very delighted with everything and kept up a running fire of comment, criticism and advice. The ordinary spectator was as enthusiastic as his knowledge of the game allowed him to be, the fielding and catching of Magee, Wingo, Bliss and Slight particularly impressed him. Cricketers from the New York team in their tenth innning and in Chicago's next innning came the most thrilling incident of the game, exceptionally fine work by Merkle putting Bliss out by inches as he came in from third base. The teams were thus again level. The eleventh and last innning of the Giants was unproductive and the White Sox scoring a run at their next attempt the game ended as stated.

Their departure marks the beginning of the most determined attempt on the part of American amateurs to win the British golf titles.

WRESTLING FOR TUFTS STUDENTS

NEW YORK—Jerome D. Travers, of the Upper Montclair Country Club, national amateur golf champion of the United States, and Frederick Herreshoff of Garden City, twice runner up for the title, will sail today on the White Star liner Baltic for England as the advance guard of the American golfers who are in quest of European honors.

Their departure marks the beginning of the most determined attempt on the part of American amateurs to win the British golf titles.

CHINESE NINE ARRIVES IN U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifteen Chinese baseball players and their manager, Hop Sing, arrived here Wednesday from Honolulu, on the first leg of a seven months' tour that will take the team over the country, ending with a series of games to be played in Cuba during September.

The team is the champion of the Hawaiian Baseball League, and made a successful tour of this country last year. It has games scheduled in the middle states before reaching New York.

CICOTTE SIGNS WITH CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Edward Cicotte, pitcher of the Chicago Americans, has signed a new contract at one of the largest salaries paid a pitcher in the American league, according to a message received here from Sacramento.

ST. NICHOLAS H. C. WINS TITLE

NEW YORK—The Amateur Hockey league season closed Wednesday night at St. Nicholas rink, when St. Nicholas Hockey Club defeated the Hockey Club, 4 to 3, and won the championship.

SYRACUSE BEATS DARTMOUTH

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University basketball team brought to a close its season Wednesday night by scoring a 29 to 18 victory over Dartmouth. The Orange led throughout.

PLAN TO PICK TEAM

The handicap committee of the Massachusetts Golf Association for 1914 has placed Francis Ouimet, Massachusetts amateur golf champion and holder of the United States open title, and John G. Anderson at scratch on the handicap list of the association for this season.

The committee consists of A. G. Lockwood, R. R. Freeman, M. L. Crosby, Harry L. Ayer, Henry Wilder and Roger Kinne.

No question was raised as to placing Ouimet on scratch, and it is believed that he would have been given that rating even if he had not won the open championship. It was agreed that Anderson's golf for 1913, when he was runner up to Jerome Travers for the national amateur title, entitles him to a place in the same class with Ouimet.

The new handicap list will be announced early next month, and will contain about 4400 names. Arthur G. Lockwood proposed that the team to represent the M. G. A. in the Lesley and Interstate machines be selected by elimination. His plan is to determine the 20 best players in the state and let them meet in matches play a few times a week, and then select the team from the men who show the best in these matches. Although this plan was received favorably by the other members of the committee, no definite action was taken.

The players handicapped at one and the three players are F. H. Hoyt, V. H. Lawrence, A. G. Lockwood, S. K. Sterne and Henry W. Wilder.

The four players are Rodney W. Brown, B. S. Evans, Paul Tewksbury, G. V. Rotan, C. M. Amory, A. M. Crosby, G. H. Lytle, R. M. Purves, L. A. Frothingham, Roger Kinne, C. E. Smith, F. A. Martin, J. N. Manning, A. L. Squier, W. E. Stiles, H. A. Roark, H. P. Farrington, W. S. Wait, George Stanley, R. R. Freeman, C. M. Hart and Walter Tuckerman.

There are no players handicapped at two and the three players are F. H. Hoyt, V. H. Lawrence, A. G. Lockwood, S. K. Sterne and Henry W. Wilder.

The four players are Rodney W. Brown, B. S. Evans, Paul Tewksbury, G. V. Rotan, C. M. Amory, A. M. Crosby, G. H. Lytle, R. M. Purves, L. A. Frothingham, Roger Kinne, C. E. Smith, F. A. Martin, J. N. Manning, A. L. Squier, W. E. Stiles, H. A. Roark, H. P. Farrington, W. S. Wait, George Stanley, R. R. Freeman, C. M. Hart and Walter Tuckerman.

The club will use the diamond of the University of South Carolina. A number of the players will report direct from their homes.

ENGLISH GOLFER AGAIN WINNER

NEW YORK—Walter Ward, treasurer of the Brooklyn Federal league team, has announced that the Brooklyn Federals will leave today for their training camp at Columbia, S. C. The party will be in charge of Manager William Bradley and Business Manager John M. Ward.

THE HOME FORUM

TRUE PURPOSE OF EXISTENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The questions constantly recurring to mankind are these. "What do I really know of God? What is the purpose of my existence and to what end do I live?" It may not at once be realized how closely interwoven these two questions are. Stripped of all externals, the only useful purpose of the dream of mortal existence falsely called life is to divorce the human consciousness from the belief of pleasure and pain in matter and to force it to turn for relief to the contemplation of God, Spirit and His spiritual creation.

Incessantly and oftentimes unconsciously, this search for the infinite Principle of all existence goes on. The artist, struggling to shadow forth some of the conceptions of beauty which throng him, is in truth but striving to realize more of the wondrous radiance of Him who is "altogether lovely." The most inspiring melodies of the musician but crudely hint at that heavenly harmony of which God alone is the author. In everyday, human affairs, the desire for love and companionship hints at that longing for God as divine Love, which cannot be permanently satisfied until at rest in Him.

The purpose of existence is to learn more of God—to gain a daily increasing understanding of His laws and of His spiritual creation. When this fact is seen and accepted a great relief from worldly anxiety and turmoil is experienced. One has at last "struck bottom," as the saying is, and can start building on a solid foundation. Instead of being at the mercy of whims and chance one has a fixed purpose and basis from which to work. One has but to challenge every proposed activity with the query: "Will this course help me to learn more of God?" If the answer is "Yes," then one can press on unafraid, knowing that nothing but good can come to whoever honestly seeks the truth. On the contrary, if it seems likely that the new project will but entangle

one more deeply in the lures of materiality, then the remembrance of the great end and aim of life will show with startling clearness the tawdry and unsatisfying nature of any lesser pursuit.

Christian Science comes as a priceless boon to him who would be awakened to the true purpose of existence, inasmuch as by its inspired interpretation of the Scriptures it gives its followers a logical and satisfying understanding of God which is susceptible of demonstration. The fact that the Christian scientific explanation of God and His creation can be proved is a point which appeals to every man, woman and child in need of help and comfort.

In the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 464), God is thus defined: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Theoretically, few Christians would dissent from any of these definitions of the Supreme Being, but the Christian Scientist accepts them literally. He accepts as an actual fact the teaching that God is infinite Mind, all the Mind there is. He then proceeds to prove this by measurably overcoming in his own consciousness the beliefs of fear, hatred, envy, revenge and the like, by the understanding that they cannot from their very dissimilitude proceed from the infinite and benign intelligence we call God, and therefore they can have no power or reality, and can be destroyed by substituting therefor spiritual ideas, messages of love and peace.

Again, God is held to be what the Scriptures declare Him—Infinite, ever-present, everlasting Life, never confined within the mortal body. Thus death is seen to be the great delusion of the ages. The Bible tells us that death is to be overcome and in accord with this truth longevity is increasing and mankind is gradually growing into the practical utilization of the fact that God is in-

HIGHER AIDS FOR THE POLICE

Finite, indestructible Life, and that this Life is eternally reflected by every created thing.

God is Spirit. The creations of Spirit must be spiritual and since God created all there can be no matter. Amid the swirl and turmoil of so-called material existence the continuous declaration that man is spiritual and therefore naturally yearns for the things of the Spirit, will free one from the mesmerism of that false sense of happiness which is ever reaching after some sensual gratification only to find it but "dust and ashes."

Every sincere seeker for Truth can practically apply to his own needs, in some measure at least, the spiritual truth of each synonymous term for God, and thus from small beginnings the Divine Being, whom to know aright is the work—and the glory—of eternity.

Each person must come to God for himself and none other can do the work for him, but it is impossible to overestimate the magnitude of the work done by Mrs. Eddy, who in the discovery of Christian Science has reopened the way blazed by Jesus centuries ago. In her book, Science and Health, she has given minute and exact instructions, which if carefully and prayerfully followed must lead to an ever-increasing knowledge of God and of His spiritual creation. This understanding must inevitably bring about improved health and better morals—higher and holier living in every way, until at last the great reality of perfect God and perfect man dawns on the sight of mankind.

DEFINITE THINKING

Thought shapes everything, and it is ideas that matter. Nothing is more certain than that every building, every picture, every work of man, has been an ideal before it took form as a materialized reality. And if this is true of lesser things, can it be wholly untrue of the whole, the state? We may frankly admit that the material result never exactly corresponds with our ideal. The picture never quite realizes the artist's conception; the building falls short of the architect's hopes. That is no doubt true, says "Artifex" in the Manchester (England) Guardian. There will always be "thoughts hardly to be packed into a narrow act; fancies that break through language and escape." But the clearer and more definite our thought, the nearer will be the approximation of the result to what we hoped for. And to believe anything else is the negation of all rational life.

BALLADRY IN KENTUCKY

In the Kentucky mountains, not only is the language of Shakespeare, and sometimes of Chaucer, in daily use, but famous old English ballads, long since forgotten by the rest of the world, are still sung with no material change from the ancient text as recorded in Percy's Reliques. To enter a home and have the host or hostess take down from the "fireboard" a dulcimer, and to its weird but attractive accompaniment sing "Turkish Lady," "Barbara Allen," "The Brown Girl" or "The Spectre Ship" is a common experience.—San Diego Union.

TEST OF LITTLE THINGS

Our behavior in little things is the truest test of what we are.—F. B. Meyer.

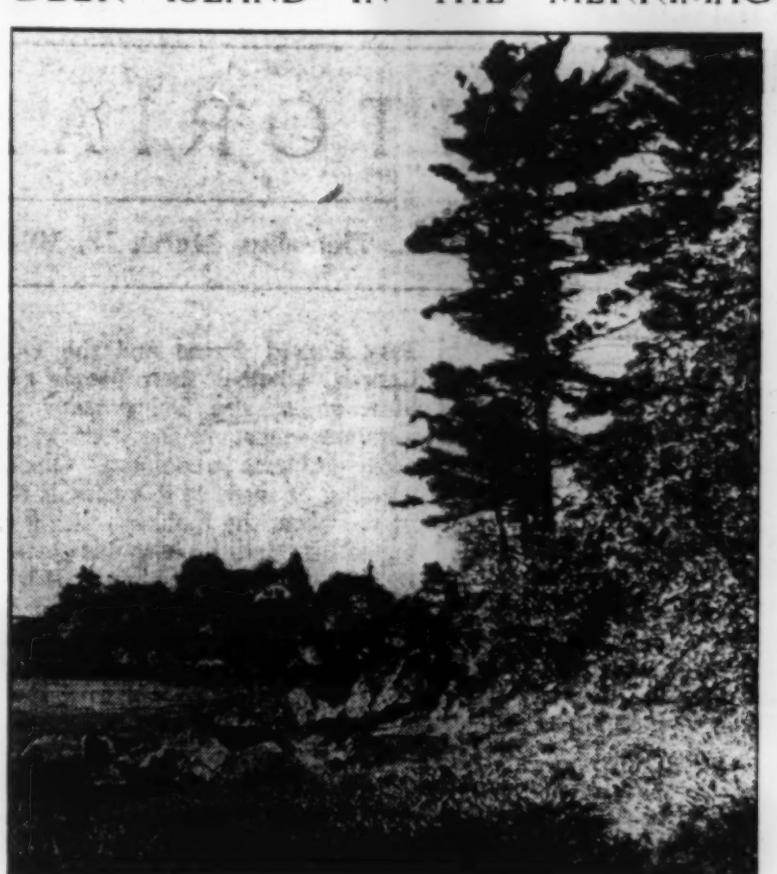
MAZZINI ON THE DUTIES OF MAN

DISCUSSING the rights and duties of man, Mazzini says: Rights no doubt exist; but when the rights of one individual happen to clash with those of another, how can we hope to reconcile and harmonize them, if we do not refer to something which is above all rights? . . . If the right to the greatest possible amount of happiness exists in all human beings, how are we to solve the question between the working man and the manufacturer? If the right to existence is the first inviolable right of every man, who shall demand the sacrifice of that existence for the benefit of other men? Will you demand it in the name of the country, of society, of the multitude, your brothers? What is their country to those who hold the theory I describe, if it be not the spot wherein their individual rights are most secure? What is society but an assemblage of men who have agreed to bring

the power of the many in support of the rights of each?

And you who for 50 years have been preaching to the individual that society is constituted for the purpose of securing to him the exercise of his rights, how can you ask him to sacrifice them all in favor of that society, and submit if need be, to ceaseless effort, to imprisonment or exile, for the sake of improving it? After having taught him by every means in your power that the end and aim of life is happiness, how can you expect him to sacrifice both happiness and life itself to free his country from foreign oppression, or produce some amelioration in the condition of a class to which he does not belong? After you have preached to him for years in the name of material interests, can you pretend that he shall see wealth and power within his own reach, and not stretch forth his hand to grasp them, even to the injury of his fellow men? Many are the notable companies of lite-

DEER ISLAND IN THE MERRIMAC



rary folk who have gathered beneath its roof.

THREE miles from Newburyport, Mass., Deer island sits upon its reach of the Merrimac river like a crown, and the jewel in the crown is the home of Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, one of America's pleasant poets, and a wise writer on such practical subjects as house decoration and domestic help. Her home here is the central point of a larger one, for so has her love been given to the "breezy, bowery" town of Newburyport that stretches along the river where her girlhood was spent that it is all home to her. A few years after her marriage, Mr. Spofford bought the interesting old house on Deer island, and remodeling it for comfort, without destroying its picturesquely charming, made it their home.

Tristram Dalton, first senator of the United States, went from Newburyport, of whom tradition saith that he paid wedding calls in a coach lined with white satin and drawn by six white horses. Whitefield preached here and it was William Lloyd Garrison's birthplace. Here rose Theophilus Parsons and Cushing and Gough. Here sprang the Sewall family, the Tyngs, the Chases, the Springs.

And all these things and many more Mrs. Spofford has written with humor and grace, and her name will always be associated with the illustrious names of the past when Newburyport's story is told.

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And

HEALTH

With

Key to
the
Scriptures

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FRENCH LANGUAGE OF 18TH CENTURY

ST. BEUVE writes: I should like to say a few words concerning the French language of the eighteenth century as we find it in that writer (Rousseau) through whose influence it made the greatest progress, and who compelled it to submit to the greatest revolution it had known since the days of Pascal—a revolution from which we of the nineteenth century date our beginnings. Before Rousseau and after Fenelon there were many attempts at

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acquiring styles of writing which were no longer pure seventeenth century. Fontenelle had his style, if style there ever was; Montesquieu had his—more robust, more solid, more striking, but a style none the less. Voltaire alone had none, and his quick, clear, impetuous language flowed as if its source were but two steps away. "You think," he writes somewhere, "that I express myself clearly. I am like the little brooks—they are transparent because they are not deep." The age demanded something more; it wished to be moved, excited, rejuvenated by the expression of ideas and feelings of which it had no clear conception, and which it was always seeking. Buffon's prose, in the early volumes of the "Histoire Naturelle," gave it a sort of image of what it wanted, an image more majestic than living, a little out of reach. . . . Rousseau appeared: on the day when he really became known to himself, he revealed at the same instant to his epoch the writer best adapted to set forth with novelty, with force, with logic streaked with flame, the confused ideas which were struggling, striving to be born.

STUDIOUS ATHLETE

It is apparently possible, although it is exceedingly uncommon, for a college athlete to make himself ineligible by doing too well in his studies. The captain of the track team at the University of Chicago has suddenly found himself credited with so many points that he has automatically earned his bachelor's degree, and is therefore barred from the intercollegiate sports in which he had planned to compete in the spring—Youths' Companion.

SINCERITY BEGINS AT HOME

It is impossible to be sincere toward another before one has learned to be sincere to himself.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

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in trunks of the ancient trees. Where here and there a tree had been felled an open space allowed grass to grow, thicker than the thumb and higher than a man's head.

At last they came to the sedgy open, where a muddy pond the wonderful plant lay, with buds but no open flowers. The leaf measured 9 or 10 feet in diameter and both flower and leaf had sharp thorns, like a thistle. When the travelers reached the town again—Obidos—the huge lily bud was put in water and they sat down to dinner. Suddenly there was a loud report behind them, and turning they found that the bud had opened. It was exhaling a delicious fragrance, much like the pineapple. It opened rapidly into a flower of pure white, shaped like the northern pond lily, the center rapidly deepening from rose color to a brilliant carmine. It was, as has been said, about the size of a large dinner plate when in full bloom. All the people of the region said this was a rare lily.

Another interesting plant noted by this expedition was a sensitive plant which grew on the borders of the stream. It had little ball-like blossoms, looking like the colored worsted balls that ladies used then to ornament hood and "mibus." When one touched a leaf of this plant the whole branch suddenly seemed to become bare of foliage, for the leaves all closed at once, clinging close to the bough.

WASHINGTON FAVERED FARM AID

IT is not uninteresting in these days of reversion to country residence and "back to the farm" activity, to read the letters which George Washington wrote to Sir John Sinclair, Bart., M.P., relating to agricultural topics. These were published in 1844, "being engraved from the original letters, so as to be an exact facsimile of the handwriting." The book also contains some of the letters of Sir John Sinclair and other pertinent material.

An extract from President Wash-

ington's speech on the opening of Congress, Dec. 5, 1796, refers to the fact that institutions for promoting agriculture grow up, supported by the public purse. "To what object can it be devoted with greater propriety?" asks the President. He continues: "Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aid, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation.

Experience accordingly has shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits."

The letters themselves are marked by a courtesy of language that is delightful to read.

LOVE'S LANTERN

Because the road was steep and long
And through a dark and lonely land,
God set upon my lips a song
And put a lantern in my hand.

Through miles on weary miles of night
That stretch relentless in my way,
My lantern burns serene and white,
An exhausted cup of day. . . .

—Joyce Kilmer in the Century.

PERICLES' MODEL OF AN EMPIRE

I SHOULD like to point out by what principles of action, and under what institutions and through what manner of life our empire became great, we read in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 12, 1914

Two Countries Face Like Problems

THE United States and the Dominion of Canada, whether their people be conscious of it or not, are facing many problems in common—must, in the years to come, solve many problems in common. One of the most pressing of these at this time is the handling of the alien, the molding, fitting and polishing of him until he takes his place in the citizenship of the respective nations easily and naturally. The two English-speaking countries of the North American continent are receiving the bulk of transatlantic immigration; notwithstanding whatever restrictive legislation may be enacted, it is within reason to assume that the flow of aliens to their shores will continue at a heavy rate for years to come.

Since the situation is presented in this fashion, it would seem to be desirable in both countries, and essential to their welfare, that the inflowing millions should receive the most wise and the most conscientious attention from those already on the ground. The more completely aliens can be transformed into Americans, in the broadest sense of the term, the better. A departure recently taken by Salem, Mass., has been followed by Chicago with excellent results. The immigrant going through the legal process of naturalization has, in a pleasant but impressive way, been made to feel both the honor and the responsibility involved in his change of nationality. For the United States this is unquestionably a good beginning. Of no less importance to Canada is the movement in Toronto, under worthy auspices, toward improving the condition of the recent arrivals. Attention to the glaring needs of the immigrant inhabitants of all crowded cities in the Dominion and in the United States will pave the way to greater respect for the new and strange civilizations than a very large percentage of newcomers are imbued with today.

It is to the common interest of the neighboring English-speaking nations that they shall, at least, be as mindful of their annual crops of immigrants as they are of their annual crops of grain. Heretofore, beyond certain more or less perfunctory formalities at the ports, the immigrant crop has either been left to take care of itself or it has been left to the care of the unscrupulous. Signs point now to a decided change in this regard. It cannot come too quickly. Too many immigrants in the past have been misled with regard to the obligations they were assuming when entering the United States or Canada. They have been given utterly erroneous impressions of the two countries, their institutions and their manners and customs. The fault must rest with the representative and responsible people who have contented themselves with standing aloof and allowing matters to take their course. The better plan from every viewpoint would seem to be that adopted by little Salem and big Chicago on this side of the line, and that toward which progressive Toronto is working on the other.

Something for Women to Remedy

EARLY in April women in Chicago will be given their first opportunity of voting at a municipal election. Thirty-five aldermen are to be chosen, the city council being composed of two aldermen from each ward, or seventy in all, half of whom go out in alternate years. Chicago's city government is peculiarly of the old and cumbersome pattern. Initiative lies almost wholly in the council; that body has almost unlimited power; it is possible for the mayor to exert control over its actions only when he is assured of a controlling aldermanic support. Sometimes he has this; often he has not. Under the ward system aldermen objectionable to the people at large are held in place year after year; these objectionable aldermen may hold the balance of power. They have often held it, and they have often used it to the disadvantage of public interest.

But, such as the situation is, the women voters must face it now and make the best of it. Under the general direction of the Political Equality League they are to join with the better element of men voters in all the wards to defeat the undesirable aldermanic candidates. As a preliminary, they have undertaken to ascertain all necessary facts concerning those candidates. The questions they propose to ask have been published in the Monitor's Chicago despatches and they are to the point. If answered directly and honestly they should elicit much valuable information; if evaded, or answered indirectly and dishonestly, the consequent checking will bring about results helpful to the reform movement. So far as the plan goes, it seems likely to work out satisfactorily. But there are wards in which exposure of an aldermanic candidate's unfitness can hardly have much effect upon the balloting. The records of undesirable aldermen have long been known, yet under the precinct and ward system this knowledge has not prevented their success at the polls.

Chicago women voters, we think, have a more important task to perform than even that of opposing undesirable aldermanic candidates at each recurring municipal election. We believe it should be their constant purpose to overturn the system under which partial or complete control of the city government by the worst element of the city's population is made possible. One of the first steps toward genuine reform of municipal politics in Chicago should be the elimination of the ward system. A city council elected by the whole city would be a very different body, in the main, from a city council wherein a large percentage of the membership holds its place not with the consent but despite the wish of the majority of all the voters. We think the enfranchised women of Chicago should not be content until they shall have secured, for their city, changes in the municipal government which will render such ward contests as those now pending wholly unnecessary.

THERE will be interest beyond the Atlantic coast of the United States, and even beyond the western hemisphere, in the news that the free fish clause in the new tariff bill has greatly increased the salt fish business of Gloucester, Mass., for Gloucester is known not only wherever fish is eaten, but wherever good fish stories are read.

IMPATIENCE with the seemingly slow advance of the relations between the public and the transportation interests may well be restrained when the fact is taken into account that what is undertaken is not less than a complete readjustment, a relief of the roads from subjection to financial exploitation and their proper subjection to the demand which they were created to serve, that of the public's use. In all the discussion no occupation of time is so futile and misguided as that taken for resentment of what is called the interference of government in a business that is declared to be technical and therefore an affair of the owners and experts rather than of legislatures and courts. No main fact is clearer than that the period wherein railroad properties were made subject to grand financial designs has brought them to a state where the assertion of the public's superior interest is vitally necessary.

Taking form in statutes that only apply the principle of the common law, in which the servant is held to the will and the interest of the master and denied the employment of the master's property to his private advantage, the effort to restore right relations has had precisely the usual effect of corrective measures; namely, excited discussion, recrimination, dispute over relative rights, a disordered household. Out of it can hardly fail to come the restoration. Right relations are in process of attainment. But the process is hampered whenever and wherever there is refusal to recognize what the right order is or to clear the situation of all doubt as to precisely what has been done.

Various railroad complications are attracting attention in the West at the moment, but New England's railroads are still the focal point of interest, for the reasons that they have supplied the perfect type of the process of exploiting and that they are being put through the process of return to their right service. It is not at all certain that they are not yet to supply the further illustration of the corrective undertaking being hampered and in a measure defeated by resistance by persons concerned and lack of support by the public in whose behalf it is undertaken. The federal government is giving the opportunity for cooperation in the settlement of the future policy and in such separation of an expensively-thrown-together system into its proper parts, and doing this at the outset instead of at the end of the pursuit through the courts. The inadvisability of resistance seems apparent, when it is appreciated that the power of the government is not limited and that its exercise in legal proceedings must bring a readjustment under no better conditions than those of the present. No wiser is the indifference of the public, such as that indicated in Connecticut, where there is a proposal to seek by injunction to prevent the dissolution of the bond between the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads, a dissolution which the federal government demands and which will be a part of the aim of the suit should it go on.

The quite too gradual revelation of the financial operations connected with the New Haven road's expansion seems, at each added item, to indicate that much is yet held in reserve. A strength is imputed to the government's position in the belief that it has knowledge of acts that put the recent control in even a more unfavorable light than what has been made public. It is not necessary to credit the speculation as to what the government knows, but there is, unfortunately, warrant to believe that the destination of odd millions of lost money has yet to be traced. Even this, it may now be said, is not the point of most concern. It counts in the problem only as it gives basis to the belief that the old and discredited policy of concealment has not been abandoned.

Interest in reconstruction of the railroad business is clearly the controlling one of all that is being undertaken. It gets under way slowly. And if the delay in the constructive advance is to be accounted for, the reason will be assumed that it is because the debris of the old is being removed with difficulty made all the greater by the lack of all working to a common end.

The first essential is the clearing of the foundations and the assurance that the building is to go ahead with sound material. Not by anybody's choice and not through any dulness to the need of building anew and with speed, in order that the service may be brought out of its present impairment, but simply in compliance with all human experience, it becomes clear that the new work cannot go on until the old errors and mischiefs have been cleared up. At the very least, there should be no defense of secrets and confusion of the public thought as to past transactions.

IN THE Massachusetts Senate: For striking the word "male" from the constitution, 32; nays, 2. The full dimensions of that advance of the votes-for-women cause may be taken only by comparison with the past, and with knowledge of the conservatism of this oldest of American senates. Its fixed habit, in the long range of years when it has had annually to meet the issue, has been to defeat it without debate. This time it discussed the measure, somewhat uninterestingly for the lack of opponents, but without indicating the condescension that debate betokened. The change in the treatment and the surprising vote are the Senate's tribute to the rising opinion of the state. Not all the ayes were from men who have come to favor the enfranchisement of the majority. There were some among them who qualified their approval by declaring that they favored the submission in order to give the male voters a chance to show that they were no longer holding selfishly to the ballot. None the less was it a suffrage victory and a concession that public opinion had moved toward the extension. An annually elected Senate is not indifferent to popular sentiment.

The other branch of the General Court has had its field day for suffrage annually, and debate there will be no new development. It has come near to passing the amendment many times, and in one form or another has occasionally given a majority to suffrage measures. It will hardly be expected to upset another of the traditions and put the Senate in the light of the more liberal body. The same proportion of opponents would hold it down to eighteen negative votes. It will need to be nearly unanimous to continue its claim to comparative progressiveness. But whatever the House of Representatives does, the force of the Senate vote will remain. It is the most significant act of years to the point that government in Massachusetts is, in theory, the sharing of all the people in its affairs. The word of four letters is the last ditch of exclusion and that stronghold has been carried at the point where it was assumed to be most stoutly guarded.

Essentials to Right Railroad Readjustment

It would seem at length as if something was going to be done to improve the lot of the Armenians. Reforms in their government have been so often proposed, and so equally often have come to nothing, that the Armenians may very well be excused if they regard the latest effort of European benevolence somewhat askance. The first step is to be taken, if the latest initiative of the European chancelleries holds good, in the division of Armenia into two provinces, each of which is to be administered by a European inspector-general chosen from a neutral state. These inspector-generals will be armed with more than usual powers. They will possess authority over the civil service, the judicial bench and the gendarmerie. In the event of necessity they will even be allowed to call troops to their aid. They are to be endowed with the power to recommend the removal of even the highest officials, so that a measure of respectable government may be in store for the Armenians in the immediate future.

It is, however, impossible to suppose that the reforms can stop here. What it is proposed to do for Armenia by an arrangement with Russia and Germany will inevitably be demanded for Syria and for the country round Adalia. What all this means is that the great powers are setting up claims in Asia Minor which they mean to establish when the disruption of the Ottoman empire takes place. Not even a pretense is made amongst the diplomats of Europe of pretending that they believe that the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan are to be preserved. They are taking steps assuredly for their better government, but they are taking those steps with one eye on the wellbeing of the inhabitants and with another eye on the future appropriation of these districts. Russia has waited for Armenia for long, and Germany, it is understood, has now come to an arrangement with the United Kingdom by which her slice of Anatolia is safeguarded. France, since the time of Napoleon, has claimed Syria, and Italy is steadily establishing her right to the Adalia district. The United Kingdom will get its share in the Euphrates valley, and if it were not for the difficulty of settling who is to take the coast line, the whole arrangement would be as good as settled.

The method of peaceable penetration is being carried out in the usual way. The Bagdad railway, the Mesopotamian irrigation, the Constantinople-Smyrna and Lebanon railway, and the Adalia railways are the outward and visible signs of the intention of the powers to develop the country and improve the lot of the inhabitants. The real motive is, however, something more than philanthropy, something more than even dividends, it is the craving for the earth and the fulness thereof which the modern imperialists designate by the name of empire.

LEGISLATION with the view of enabling thirteen municipalities in Hudson county, N. J., to vote next fall on a proposition to consolidate as one great city has been proposed at Trenton. The new city would have nearly 600,000 inhabitants. It may be doubted whether Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne and other of the thirteen will be agreeable to the practical elimination of their identity in a holding municipality to be called Hudson, but the idea is worth weighing.

DENVER proposes by easy stages to put its entire city and county appointive force under civil service regulations. Once accomplished, this step will probably not only be beneficial to the taxpayers, but it will be a positive relief to elected officials.

It is less than three score years since the first white settlement was planted in the great mysterious wilderness lying beyond the last outposts of civilization in the United States Northwest and known as the land of the Dakotas. This was at Sioux Falls, now in South Dakota; the exact year, 1857. At that time the eastern part of the Dakotas was included in the region allotted to Minnesota on its creation as a territory in 1849. From the area afterward incorporated in the territory of Dakota were carved first the territories and afterward the states of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. Later the territory of Dakota was divided and on Nov. 2, 1889, North and South Dakota were admitted as independent states. Even as late as this, general information regarding the Dakotas was vague. They succeeded in finding recognition among the sisterhood of states only after repeated rebuffs. As time goes, all the history of North Dakota is of yesterday.

Today North Dakota has 45,000 telephone stations, one third of which are rural, requiring about 15,000 miles of pole wires. The entire assessed valuation of telephone property in the state is approximately \$1,500,000. Comparisons based upon telephone statistics in North Dakota are highly interesting and instructive. In the United States telephones have been installed at the rate of one to every eleven inhabitants. The most populous sections of the United States have been settled for from 100 to 300 years. North Dakota is not yet twenty-five years old, yet in that state there is the equivalent of a telephone to every thirteen inhabitants. In telephone development it stands twenty-fourth among the states, although it was the thirty-ninth state to be admitted.

North Dakota, in fact as well as in name, was a wilderness to the early settlers. It required arduous work and much privation to bring it under control. It was a state of magnificent distances, of long silences, of great loneliness—until the telephone was utilized to bring its scattered people into closer contact. It is estimated that there are now in excess of 250,000 calls daily over the telephone lines of the state. These contribute toward the industrial activity of its people; how far they go toward knitting the inhabitants together socially may be surmised only, but it is not difficult to accept the conclusion reached by one observer that at the very root of North Dakota's wonderful progress has been the little instrument we so often in these days pick up mechanically and so often lay down casually. The telephone has proved to be a human binder everywhere, but there are few more striking illustrations of that fact than North Dakota has to offer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., it is announced, is determined to regulate the billboard business "to an extent not now known." If this means that Springfield is bent upon putting the billboard business out of business within its corporate limits, then its activities in this particular will be followed with great interest the nation over.

Ottoman Empire in the Melting Pot